

Discrimination-1933

Arizona

PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

MINER

FEB 5 - 1933

School Legislation

PRESCOTT and Yavapai county school authorities are watching with interest the progress of two senate bills at Phoenix which would have direct effect upon the administration of school affairs in the county.

Senator Jones' bill, S. B. No. 55, would require that school boards segregate negro children from white children and erect the necessary buildings for that purpose.

It is pointed out by Carl Hickerson, county superintendent of schools, that there are about 40 negro children attending school in Prescott and that the number in other schools of the county system is much smaller.

Mr. Hickerson questions the advisability of expending money at this time for the erection of a separate school building for only 40 pupils and points out, further that the proportion of negro pupils in the various classes of the city schools is very small, running only one or two to a room.

The principle involved is sound, perhaps, in view of the fact that racial prejudices no doubt make the negro pupils uncomfortable at times.

However, the view taken by Mr. Hickerson is sound, also, when he questions the wisdom of spending money for a separate building for so small a number of pupils.

The second bill, Senator Houston's Senate Bill No. 52, would require school boards to engage 90 per cent of their teachers from the ranks of those teachers holding Arizona certificates with diplomas or degrees from Arizona high schools or colleges.

This, Mr. Hickerson points out, is unnecessary because of the fact that Arizona teachers already are given the preference.

At the same time local authorities point out that they should be privileged to select the best talent obtainable.

It appears to be the concensus of the local school authorities that neither bill is necessary, particularly, at this time.

Not Satisfied With City Council's 1-Day Rule

[Chicago Defender Press Service]

TUSCON, Ariz., July 21.—When the city opened its new Oury swimming pool last week, segregation was at its heights. Scores of members of the Race who had come to take part in the afternoon's festivities were told flatly that the pool was for whites and Mexicans.

Not to be outdone, one youth broke through the line and jumped into the pool. He was followed by a half dozen others. For a moment it appeared there would be a riot, but the mayor and council officials, who were there for the ceremonies, instructed the guards to allow the swimmers to enjoy themselves.

Citizens Aroused

The attempt at segregation so aroused citizens of the Race here that a special mass meeting was called at the Trinity Baptist church, at which time several prominent men and women made fiery speeches. A committee was called upon and sent before the city council and park commission.

The park commission, after a long debate, decided to give Race members exclusive use of the pool every fourth day of the week. The majority of Race people here are dissatisfied with the commission's decision and are renewing their fight to be permitted use of the pool daily. As a matter of fact, the Mexican population of this city is far greater than the white or Race members.

There are now four swimming pools in the city, and Race members have been barred from them all.

Two years ago, when the Jim Crow swimming pool on E. 22d St. was opened to Race people, white officials saw to it that no attendants were placed in charge, thus endangering the lives of the youngsters.

Denies Color Line Caused Strike at Arkansas School

Director of Commonwealth College Declares Institution
Doesn't Admit Negroes at Present Because of "Our
Location."

CHICAGO.—(ANP)— Declaring that Commonwealth College, of Mena, Arkansas, is anxious to have Negro students and has adopted a program looking toward their admittance, Lucien Koch, director of the institution, has written to the Associated Negro Press denying charges that the color line was responsible for a recent strike at the school.

Two students were suspended at Commonwealth College. After their suspension, 32 others joined them in a strike, and are reported to have taken over virtual control of the school, until police authority was called in to protect the officers of the Commonwealth Association which controls the school.

These students made the claim that they had been suspended because they demanded that Negro students be admitted to the college which is a head-and-hand school for radical workers. The names of the suspended students are Jack Copenhagen and Henry Forblade.

Mr. Koch, known as the youngest college president in the United States, states:

"Mr. Forblade and Mr. Copenhagen were not suspended because of 'leading a struggle for the rights of Negroes to enter Commonwealth College.' Commonwealth is very anxious to have Negro students. The only reason we do not have them at the present time is because of our location in the color belt, where insane race prejudice is so intense. We have adopted a program looking toward the admission of Negro students. The first step in this program will be the radicalization of our immediate neighbors and getting Negro speakers to speak to the student group and neighbors"

CALIFORNIA NEGROES WIN

According to the California Eagle last week the supreme court of the state held recently that property owners by contract among themselves cannot segregate Negroes in the sale and the occupation of property. Earlier decisions of the court held that such agreements could not prevent the purchase of property with such restrictions and in this decision holds that the right to occupy the property was an incident to ownership which could not be denied.

Possibly this case will find its way to the United States Supreme Court since that body has never passed on the question. Several years ago a similar case from Washington, D. C., went to the supreme court but the issue was sidestepped and the case decided on another question.

In Des Moines are some properties with this restriction but as yet no case has arisen in Iowa over the question. Since our laws and those in California are similar in many respects, the case will serve as a precedent in this and many other states to knock out this iniquitous attempt to segregate Negroes by agreement. The supreme court has held already that it cannot be done by legislation.

**NO MORE
SEPARATE
DINING
ROOMS**

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 26—(By Rev. M. Jackson for ANP)—As a result of a citizens meeting called here early this month by Mrs. Betty Hill, of the Women's Po-

litical Study Clubs, to discuss the problems confronting colored nurses and employes of the Los Angeles County General Hospital, with County Supervisor Cordon McDonough, orders were given to the executive superintendent of the hospital to discontinue segregation of colored employes in the dining rooms.

Although a series of investigations of the hospital is said to have been conducted by various groups and individuals interested in the case, Supervisor McDonough declared at the meeting that he had never heard of the unjust practices against Negroes and was heartily against any form of discrimination in public institutions. His order to the hospital head followed and bulletins announcing the new policy were sent throughout the hospital.

Unconfirmed reports of the ston- ing of Negro nurses by white nurses in an attempt to intimidate them from eating in the dining room are under surveillance. When they threatened to strike if colored nurses were permitted to continue eating in the dining room, Mr. McDonough is said to have allowed that alternative. No Negro nurses are still housed in a shack far removed from the regular nurses' dormitory and until the new order, were required to eat behind a screen near the kitchen. Regardless of their seniority, they are not allowed to take charge of a ward and in many cases colored graduate nurses have been placed on duty with the white student nurses in technical charge.

The only Negro ever to serve as an interne, Dr. John M. Robinson, Jr., was admitted under an agreement that he would not examine, treat, or be present during the examination or anaesthetization of white patients, particularly white women. Since that time, all applicants for internship have been required to submit photographs before taking the civil service examination.

Supervisor McDonough has been in office only a few months, having succeeded the present mayor, Frank L. Shaw, who kept the Negroes under the impression that he was "going to do something" about the hospital until he secured their vote which carried him out of that office into the mayor's office.

SEGREGATION FIGHT WON BY NURSES IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Discrimination In Dining Room Of Institution Stopped

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 26 (ANP). As a result of a citizens meeting called here early this month by Mrs. Betty Hill, of the Women's Political Study Clubs, to discuss problems confronting colored nurses and employes of the Los Angeles County Supervisor Cordon McDonough, orders were given to the executive superintendent of the hospital to discontinue segregation of colored employes in the dining rooms.

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Still Face Color Line
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PROPOSED BILL SEEK ABOLITION OF JIM-CROW

Civil Rights, Militia, Labor
Bills To Be Considered
Soon; State Aid of
Negroes Asked

Three bills, the reports of which are of vital interest to the colored people of the state of Indiana have been headed down the home stretch of uncertain legislative action that may or may not make them component parts of Indiana law.

The three bills include an amendment to the Civil rights bill, an act prohibiting racial discrimination on state public works; and a constitutional amendment including Negroes in the state militia.

Early Action Expected

Henry J. Richardson, representative from Marion County, is author of all three with co-authorship divided among Representatives Ryan, Jessup, Black, Ellyson, Lee and Robins.

The bills which have all been advanced to third readings are expected momentarily to be reported on the floor of the house for final debate and action.

Favorable action in both house and senate is problematical, tho it is understood Governor McNutt has expressed himself as favoring their passage.

Proposes Constitutional Change

The Civil rights act provides that no public places, such as hotels, restaurants, theatres and etc. shall discriminate against any citizen of the state on account of color. This measure amends sections of the present civil rights bill approved 1895, to include Negroes.

No contractor for construction of state works would be permitted, under heavy penalties, to exclude Negroes from employment because of their color, is the substance of the proposed employment anti-discrimination act. This act is expected to open new avenues of employment to Negroes.

As the Indiana Constitution in reference to formation of the state militia specifies "white" males, the

proposed change would permit the formation of a colored unit of the state militia, and object for which there has been considerable agitation lately among many leading Negroes of the state.

Negroes Must Help

Regarding passage of the bills, Mr. Richardson said Wednesday, much effort had to be expended, and still will have to be expended to get the desired favorable legislative action. It will be necessary, in connection therewith, for every interested colored person in this state to make his attitude known to his own representatives and Senators.

Suggests Use of Telegrams

Thus can best be done by special delivery letters and telegrams. If colored people of Indiana are sincere in their desire to wipe out every vestige of "legal" color prejudice, they will not fail to act immediately in the suggested manner.

LEGAL JIM-CROWISM

Of particular important to voters of Indiana are the three proposed measures now awaiting action by the state legislature.

The bills include an Amendment to the Civil Rights bill, an act prohibiting racial discrimination on state public works, and constitutional amendment to permit the organization of a colored unit in the state militia.

Citizens throughout Indiana are looking forward to a satisfactory disposition of the measures.

A stipulation in the state's constitution with reference to the required personnel of the commonwealth's fighting forces is the subject of wide-spread condemnation.

As the law now stands only "white" males are eligible to membership in the state militia.

That is segregation in the truest sense of the term as well as a system that is contrary to the spirit of the United States Constitution.

Full-fledged American citizens are being denied the right to function in departments of government merely because of the color of their skins.

There should not be any obstacle in the way of tearing down this color bar in our state constitution and ridding Indiana of all such legal Jim-Crowism.

Common sense and patriotism demand of the state's law makers less of narrow prejudice and more of progressive legislative programs for Indiana.

The bill prohibiting racial dis-

crimination on public works, is a step in the right direction.

If it becomes law thousands of colored people will be given employment under its provisions.

And that is the brightest spot in the whole scheme of the latter measure.

The Civil rights act would put a stop to the all too popular practice of barring Negroes from hotels, restaurants and theatres on account of their color.

With a measure of diplomacy, assiduity and tact, Representative Richardson, author of the bills, should be able to put his program over the top.

It is to be hoped that the effort which is quite timely will be successful.

GOVERNOR LEHMAN WIRES OF SIGNING

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

Special to The Pittsburgh Courier

NEW YORK, May 4—Governor Herbert H. Lehman wired Assemblyman James E. Stephens from Albany on Friday that he had signed the Stephens-O'Brien amendment to the Civil Rights Law which prohibits discrimination in the employment of persons by the public utilities because of race, color or religion.

Thus was successfully ended a three-year fight by Assemblyman Stephens who, when he was first elected in 1930, introduced the bill designed to widen the employment opportunities of his constituents. Not only did he widen the employment opportunities of his constituents of the 19th assembly district in Harlem, but he increased the chances of employment of every colored person in the State of New York.

Assemblyman Stephen was jubilant after receiving the Governor's telegram. Congratulations im-

mediately began pouring in from throughout his district, and all over Harlem.

Mr. Stephens, a native of Steelton, Pa., went to the Assembly from a job as redcap at the Pennsylvania station. The first year of his tenure was spent in getting acquainted, learning the ropes of procedure, and making valuable contacts.

The second year he fought hard for his bill, but it was defeated in the committee on rules. After his second defeat he button-holed several Republican assemblymen who came from districts having large numbers of Negro voters, and told them their constituents were interested in the bill.

and if they voted against it, he would not fail to let their constituents know it. In addition to that he went on the stump for several assemblymen on the promise that if they won they would support his bill.

He aided State Senator Duncat T. O'Brien in Harlem on the same basis, and the Senator promised from the platform if he was re-elected he would see to it that the bill passed the Senate. As it happened, the bill passed the Senate first, Senator O'Brien having kept his promise to work hard for it. When it was in the Senate it took the name Stephens-O'Brien bill.

During the last session agitation of the Jewish question, largely a result of the Nazis movement in Germany, caused Jews to become interested in the bill because of its religion provision. Several Jewish organizations contacted Mr. Stephens and promised their support, rounding up the Jewish members of the Assembly in behalf of the measure. Also the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People became interested, and gave valuable aid through their wide contacts and their publicity service. Numerous Harlem organizations endorsed the measure and forwarded resolutions asking its passage.

After considerable sentiment had been aroused the leaders in the Assembly began to take the measure seriously, so much so that none wanted the responsibility for its defeat.

With all Harlem behind the bill—ministers, social workers, and the regular party organization—and the N. A. A. C. P., of which the governor himself was a member of the board, and with an aggressive defender in the Senate, the measure finally went over—the first important piece of legislation peculiar to the Negro since the Municipal Court Bill was passed in 1930.

As a result of having his measure written into the laws of the State, Mr. Stephens now looms as a more important political personage.

Separate Hours At Denver Bath House Revealed

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 4—Recent reports that a "Jim-Crow" policy is used at the public bath houses of Denver were corroborated by the treatment accorded C. E. Chapman, newspaperman, when he entered one of the publicly supported centers this week in seek of information. Chapman's experience was typical of that given all-Negroes who have attempted to avail themselves of bathing facilities at the bath house.

On Monday at 5 p. m. Mr. Chapman went to Public Bath house No. 1, which is located at Curtis and Twentieth St. When inside he was immediately confronted with a large and conspicuously placed bulletin of information containing specific directions as to what hours people of different races are admitted for bathing purposes.

During this time a man assumed to be an attendant because of his over-bearing demeanor, accosted Mr. Chapman and asked him, "Have you experienced any difficulty in getting what you want?"

Mr. Chapman assured him that he had found no difficulty in ascertaining the fact that Negroes were not admitted on particular days, Friday being one of them. The man then inquired, "Can I write it out for you?" After expressing doubt that his inquisitor could write it out satisfactorily, Chapman added, "I went to school a good many years, and while I'm not an expert writer, I at least know how to write what I want too so I can read it, and that could be more than you can do. Then too," Chapman added, "If I did not know how to write and needed somebody to teach me or write for me, I would come neither for you to teach me nor to have you write it for me." It is reported that attendants at the bathhouse, or other persons with the knowledge and backing of those in immediate charge, permit Negroes to be approached when they go to the bathhouse on "white days" in an effort to get an altercation so as to call the police to put Negroes out and discourage them in coming there.

It is currently reported in very reliable circles in Denver among Negro citizens that the water in the

pool is not drained just before Negroes are admitted. Obviously this condition means simply that the hours for Negroes are arranged to follow immediately those of white people so Negroes will have to use filthy water.

On the contrary, current reports from equally reliable circles state that fresh water is placed in the pool just after it has been used by others, the pool always having been recently bathed or washed before white people go into it, for bathing purposes.

However, the regulations of the bath house are such as to place much authority in the hands of immediate attendants whose interpretations of the pool and shower regulations have given rise to the "Jim-Crow" conditions of which Negro citizens complain.

Discrimination-1933

HERALD

Bridgeport, Conn.

APR 16 1933

Discrimination Against Negroes Banned By Bill

Assembly Adopts Measure Providing \$100 Penalty Under Old Law.

Negroes will be entitled to the full rights and privileges which others of the general public enjoy in all public places, under the provisions of a bill adopted by the house, in concurrence with the senate, on Thursday. The bill now goes to the governor. It puts "teeth" into legislation which has existed on the statute books for many years, by imposing a penalty of \$100 upon any person or establishment convicted of discriminating against Negroes.

For many years, organizations of the most prominent colored residents of Connecticut have appeared before legislative committees, seeking adoption of such a bill. Favorable report of the bill by the judiciary committee two weeks ago came as somewhat of a surprise.

The bill passed the senate, without a dissenting vote, and, when it came up for action in the house on Thursday, Representative Joe Garner Estill of Salisbury, democrat, was the only one to vote against it.

He made a lengthy address, citing as an example of what might happen under the operation of the law, an inn in his town which is maintained by three women. Under the terms of the act, he said, if a party of Negroes, regardless of their state of sobriety or order, should apply late at night, or at any other time, for lodging, the women of necessity would have to take them in.

House Leader Raymond E. Baldwin of Stratford, strongly urged the adoption of the bill, in the interest of fairness and simple

justice, and Representative J. Mortimer Bell of Salisbury, republican, said it was "a democratic measure to capture the votes of the Negroes," but that he was for it as a matter of fair play.

He said that he had advised his democratic colleague from Salisbury that the bill was going through, and that if he did not like to vote for it he should "take to the lobby."

HERALD

Bridgeport, Conn.

JUN 4 1933

Hartford Negro Group To Test New Statute Against Discrimination

Refusal of Tavern Owner to Sell Beer at Less Than Fifty Cents to Member of Race Rouses Ire—Will Make Campaign After July 1.

The first move indicating what may result generally as an aftermath of the civil rights bill recently passed by the state legislature, has been made by a group of Hartford Negroes.

Aroused by the action of a Village street, Hartford, tavern proprietor in refusing to sell a ten cent glass of beer for less than 50 cents to Negroes, leaders of the race in the Capitol City intend to launch a city-wide fight for accommodations in public places to test the legality of the bill.

This so-called campaign, the editor of the magazine "Mouthpiece"; the Rev. James M. Patterson, messenger in the Hartford police court, and the Rev. William C. Pittman have planned, it is learned, to visit these public places, whether they might be restaurants or hotels, and demand the privilege of being accommodated "without discrimination."

To Demand Rights

Upon that day, according to a spokesman for the Negro group sponsoring the plan, members of their race, incensed at the idea of being virtually excluded from the tavern, will demand "their rights" of being accommodated at other public places in Hartford.

Members of the group, headed by

ation have not as yet been gone into to any extent by the group, and its plan has not become known generally, such a move is regarded as little short of sensational.

Lawyer Retained

Already, the group, the HERALD learns, has retained counsel, Attorney Emanuel Goldstein, to represent it in its fight for what is tantamount to racial equality in any public place.

If the Negro element making its rounds on July 1 encounters any obstacle in gaining whatever public accommodation it demands, the matter will be thrashed out in court.

It is clearly obvious that the aroused Negro group intends to press its fight to whatever legal limit it finds possible.

"Upon that day," according to Attorney Goldstein, "the colored group intends to visit whatever public place, or places, it might happen to choose. The matter is one of a purely legal nature. If accommodations or service are denied them, members of the group intend to carry the matter to a legal test case in the courts."

Goldstein, a former Hartford alderman, has previously acted in a legal capacity for the colored association.

Call on Police

On Thursday, the day following the episode at the Village street tavern, when John Young, a professional bondsman and a friend claim they could not buy a 10 cent glass of beer for less than 50 cents, the group, with Attorney Goldstein, visited the office of Police Court Prosecutor Wilson C. Jansen for the purpose of laying its complaint before that official.

The groups claimed the action was in violation of the civil rights bill, providing equal rights to persons of all races, and it hoped for official intercession.

But it was explained that no official action could be taken, inasmuch as the bill does not become law until July 1.

Despite that information, the Negro group it was learned at first considered instituting immediate civil suit but upon a close checkup it was discovered that neither of two statutes pertaining to such a legal course would be of especial benefit to its claim.

Damages Vague

One statute cited that anyone made the target of discrimination in a public place was entitled to institute action for total damages. But it was found that total damages was a somewhat vague clause as such an amount might possibly be upward of six cents.

It was Young, the professional bondsman who first brought to light the matter of purported discrimination in the Village street tavern referred to as The Cabin, and declared to be managed by a man known as John Messerone.

Young had visited the tavern with a friend and asked for a glass of the new legal beer. Despite the listed price of 10 cents a glass, Young declares the bartender told him it would be served to him for not less than 50 cents a glass.

The bondsman reported the incident to Burt, who frequently has been interested in cases of discrimination against the Negro. Accompanied by three friends, the Rev. Pittman, the Rev. Patterson, and John S. Taylor, Burt visited the Village street tavern and was told the price of a glass of 10 cent beer was 50 cents. Burt and his friends left without purchasing the beer.

Outside, the quartet met a Negro, often mistaken for a white man because of his light complexion who told them that he had bought beer in the place for a dime a glass.

It was then that Burt and his acquaintances decided to take whatever legal action possible to them under the provisions of the recently enacted civil rights bill.

At the tavern, where the alleged discrimination was regarded favorably by patrons, the manager declared that he did not feel as though he were in a position "to talk at this time."

Negroes Excluded; Hotel May Be Sued

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Protesters testing the Cairo hotel's refusal to accommodate two Negro delegates for the day when we will march to members of the Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction massed Saturday in front of the hostelry in the fashionable Sixteenth street section of the city.

Then they marched back to the Washington auditorium, where their meetings are held, while some 150 delegates quartered at the hotel checked out. The demonstration was peaceful and the participants ended it at the request of Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president in 1928 and 1932, and of the police.

Thomas said legal action against the hotel would be sought.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Eagle

MAY 7 1933

Protest Color Ban in Capital

Radical Group Leaves
Washington Hotel When
2 Negroes Are Barred

Washington, May 6 (AP)—Protesting the Cairo hotel's refusal to accommodate two Negro delegates, members of the Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction massed today in front of the hostelry in the fashionable 16th St. section of the city.

Then they marched back to the Washington Auditorium, where their meetings are held, while some 150 delegates quartered at the hotel checked out. The demonstration was peaceful and the participants ended it at the request of Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president in 1928 and 1932, and of the police.

Thomas said legal action against the hotel would be sought because of its refusal to permit the Negroes to register although a reservation had been accepted from them.

Making the keynote address for the congress earlier, in a setting of Socialistic and Marxian banners, Thomas told the delegates "we look to ourselves for our salvation."

"We have no time to lose. Making the congress earlier, in a setting of Socialistic and Marxian banners, ship and operation of banks and rail-

look to ourselves for our salvation. Tells Socialists Plans

"We are not going to march on the White House or the Capitol," said Thomas.

"We have come to lay our plans for the day when we will march to the White House and to the Capitol. There must be no Government aid for the banks except the Government own the banks; no Government co-ordinators to save the railroads save as the workers own the railroads.

"There will be no peace save as we recognize Soviet Russia; no peace until we end the coining of money out of the sale of arms and until we end imperialism."

Senator Frazier (R., N. D.) and John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmer's Union, also addressed the congress.

Frazier and Simpson joined Thomas in assailing capitalism and the concentration of wealth. The Senator advocated national operation of the banking system and told the meeting it was more representative of the people than the Senate

roads, the recognition of soviet Russia, an "end to imperialism," and said there was nothing to prevent America from going the way of European countries to fascism and a dictatorship.

Senator Frazier, republican, North Dakota, and John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmers' Union, also addressed the congress, which was organized in answer to a call from labor and socialistic organizations with Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, as chairman.



HEN Floria Pinckney, a Negro delegate from the Workers' Committee on Unemployment, a group organized by the League for Industrial Democracy, was barred from the Cairo Hotel in Washington, D. C., after a reservation had been obtained, 4,500 delegates, mostly white, to the Continental Congress from 45 States of the Union shouted angry protests, 100 of them canceled their reservations at the discriminating hotel and 2,000 delegates staged an impromptu march on the hotel, where they demonstrated against the jim crow policy prevalent in the capital of the nation. Led by Norman Thomas, recent Socialist candidate for President, they inveighed against the discriminatory tactics of Washington public places, addressed communications to the White House and generally brought to the fore the entire question of color prejudice in the District of Columbia.

It is gratifying to find someone concerned about this blot on the escutcheon of Columbia, but singular that a group of white people should have to take the lead in such matters. Where were all of the Negro intellectuals of Washington? What have they been doing all of these years to combat the growing menace of jim crowism? Not a single one of them has risked insult and police clubs to bring this disease of discrimination dramatically to national attention. It remained for 4,500 white people, visitors in the city, to register any concern. Liberal and radical lawyers are now at work and will soon start suits against the Cairo Hotel. Why haven't the self-confessed race leaders in Washington initiated such suits ere this? Why is it that we always have to sit back and wait for white people to do for us what we should be doing for ourselves?

If we expect to bring this whole question of discrimination because of color to a head, we must actively demonstrate against it. Our citizens of intelligence, education and prominence must shake off their complacency and take the lead by attempting to enter the places from which Negroes are barred, staging huge demonstrations when and if they are barred, and then fighting the cases of discrimination relentlessly through the courts. How can we expect the rank and file Negroes to fight against this evil when those to whom they look for leadership sit idly by, apparently unconcerned, satisfied to draw their fat salaries and accept the disgrace of discrimination.

No group can rise higher than its leadership. If that leadership consists of spineless mouth-patriots, the future of the group looks sad indeed.

ONE OF THE IMPORTANT results of the "Continental Congress" which met recently in Washington, 4,000 delegates strong, was to call public attention to the widespread discrimination against Negroes in the capital of the nation. When it became known that the Cairo Hotel had refused accommodations to Negroes, 136, 354, 2,000 delegates in a spontaneous parade several blocks long. They carried banners which stated that they were leaving the hotel because of its refusal to receive Negroes as guests. Norman Thomas informs us that such discrimination is common in Washington and exists even in government departments. He writes that the tourist camp owned by the government and operated under the general direction of the Quartermasters' Bureau of the War Department does not admit Negroes. "I later learned," Mr. Thomas continues, "that this discrimination extends even to the National Cemetery at Arlington—unless, perhaps, the unknown soldier was a Negro, as well he might have been." It is probable that these facts were not known to the Administration before the "Continental Congress" held them up to public view. They are known now. Protests against Hitlerism do not come with good grace from Americans who do not at the same time protest even more vigorously against racial discrimination in this country. And it is worth pointing out as well that this attitude toward Negroes is not confined to the South. It is commonly found also in those Northern cities whose citizens are most proud of their traditional sympathy for the Negro and most assiduous in criticizing the intolerant South.

NO NEGROES AT BUSINESS MEET
Pittsburgh Courier
1-15-33
Pittsburgh, Pa.
WASHINGTON, July 13—No Negro trade and business associations are represented in the conferences held here recently between the government and representatives of almost every conceivable business organization in the country. Out of almost 10,000 representatives called to this capital to confer with the government agencies in charge of the industrial reclamation of the nation, no Negroes have been called or asked to sit in the conferences held here during the last two weeks, it was learned today.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was sought as the medium through which efforts will be made to prosecute two white Eleventh Precinct policemen for alleged brutality in connection with the beating of Mrs. Cornelia Diggs, 68-year-old Anacostia resident, at her home, 1508 Frankford Street, Southeast, early last Tuesday morning.

The association was invited, through its local secretary, A. S. Pinkett, to represent the Hillsdale Civic Association, which is seeking to persuade District officials to investigate the affair. The invita-

tion was extended at a meeting of the civic group, held Monday night, at the residence of its president, Ivory Brown, 2604 Stanton Road, Southeast.

Mr. Pinkett advised the organization in the steps to take toward bringing pressure on the offending officers, Henry Mazurski and W. H. Humphreys.

Mrs. Diggs and her 48-year-old daughter, Mrs. Delia Coates, were allegedly maltreated when the former shot at the policemen as they

forced their way into her Frankford Street home, between 1 and 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. Both women declared that the officers withheld any information relating to their identity until they had broken down two doors and entered the place.

Say Cops Beat Them

They were arrested, they assert, after the policemen had beaten them about the face and body and dragged Mrs. Diggs by the hair out to the police machine. Large batches of hair are said by the women, to have been pulled from the head of Mrs. Diggs.

Both were released on bonds of \$1,000 pending grand jury hearing of the charges of assault with intent to kill.

Affidavits, signed by Mrs. Diggs and her daughter, and Mrs. Eunice Savoy, 2409 Elvans Road, a witness, were forwarded by Mr. Pinkett to police authorities and to the United States' Attorney's office.

sent to kill.

Cops Still Working

Meanwhile the officers, whom the women have sworn beat them on the night of the alleged assaults, are not to be suspended. Inspector Headley told the group that the evidence did not warrant his giving credence to the story of the women.

Throughout the conference the police official exhibited a thorough confidence in the report as submitted by Officers Henry Mazurski and W. H. Humphreys. He stated the former had been known by him for nearly 15 years, and in that time he had never known him to take a drink or to have been drunk.

Takes Word of Officers

Without regard to the badly battered face of Mrs. Diggs, and the blackened eye of Mrs. Coates, Inspector Headley intimated that his investigation had shown the women to be the aggressors in the battle inside the house. During an altercation the women and policemen are said to have engaged in a pistol duel.

He voiced a lack of faith in the assertion of Mrs. Diggs and her daughter that the policemen had failed to make their identity known before forcing their way into the house.

Headley Refuses to Take Action Against Cops who Hit Woman

AROUSES IRE OF CITIZENS
Civic Ass'n Seeks NAACP Aid in Effort to Prosecute Slugging Policemen

Inspector Says Attempt to Prosecute Officers is a Waste of Time

WOMAN IN PISTOL DUEL WITH POLICE

Mrs. Cornelia Diggs and Daughter Are Indicted by Grand Jury

That the efforts of various local organizations to bring pressure to bear on two white policemen, ac-

cused of beating Mrs. Cornelia Diggs, will be unavailable was indicated in a conference with Police Inspector Albert J. Headley, Wednesday.

The police official told a delegation, consisting of A. S. Pinkett, local secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Reverend Walter A. English, pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, and Ivory Brown, president of the Hillsdale Civic Association, that he believed they were "wasting time" in seeking to have the officers prosecuted until after the court had disposed of the charges against Mrs. Diggs and her daughter, Mrs. Delia Coates. The two women were indicted by the grand jury Wednesday on charges of assault with in-

Jim Crow Stage Gentry

Some years ago the people of Baltimore made it so warm for Roland Hayes when he sang in the Jim Crow Lyric Theatre that he delayed his concert an hour and has not sung here since.

The question arises from time to time as to what our attitude should be toward our artists who are booked in cities like Baltimore, Washington, Wilmington, and Richmond in the South where their own people are barred from the theatre or limited to certain seats, usually the galleries.

"The Green Pastures" plays this week at Ford's in Baltimore, where seats for Jim Crow persons are reserved.

Next week, this money-making play moves to the National Theatre, in Washington, which admits neither Negroes nor dogs as patrons. In Washington, Elks, Howard University, and the War Memorial Association have been importuned to promote a one-day show for colored persons only in one of the capital theatres.

On this question, Dr. Carter Woodson takes in his column on another page, this week, what we believe is a sensible and manly stand.

Our singers and actors can make a living without helping those who hate us and seek to humiliate us.

No singer or actor is a man who plays a Jim Crow theatre. Let us make those who do, feel the full wrath of our displeasure.

At Grips With Jim Crowism in Washington

The coming of "Green Pastures" to the capital of the nation and the "book yard" inaugural ball on March 1 have given Mr. James Crow front-page notoriety. A bitter controversy ensues involving many Negro celebrities and Jim Crow is receiving the drabbing it so richly deserves. Mere talk, however, will not suffice. The fight on this American paradox must resolve itself into a stern attack on all of its citadels and a stubborn resistance to its every insidious influence. The Negroes in Washington have a splendid opportunity to serve Negroes everywhere in combating Jim Crowism.

The eyes of the nation are now focused upon Washington because of that most important event which occurs only once in four years, namely, the installation in office of the man who will direct the destinies of 120,000,000 souls.

Dr. Kelley Miller advises "on with the dance" and let the show go on. Precisely, but we say let every self-respecting Negro boycott each of the affairs and find other things with which to occupy their minds. We fully agree with the Rev. R. W. Brooks,

pastor of Lincoln Temple Congregational Church of Washington, D. C., to the effect that Jim Crowism is too high a price to pay for heaven itself.

WASHINGTON, D. C. THEATRES.

All the disagreeableness and bitterness resulting from the controversy relative to the admittance of colored Americans to the National Theatre during the engagement of "The Green Pastures" in Washington could have been avoided had Rowland Stebbins, producer, voiced emphatic dissent against the company appearing in a city where the Negro playgoer is barred from every theatre under white management. Before this famous dramatic presentation was booked to go to the District of Columbia the assumption is that Mr. Stebbins knew of this vicious and un-American practice of drawing the color line.

And what is the attitude of Richard B. Harrison and the other members of the company when a matter of principle is involved? It is difficult to picture a company of Jewish players consenting to give a performance in a city where the members of their race were told to keep away, and we well know what a company of Irish players would do under similar circumstances.

To the outside world Washington must be considered in the category of Scottsboro when the news is disseminated that in the capital city of the nation American citizens are not permitted to occupy seats in places of amusement and entertainment because of the color of their skin. Just think of it! This rank discrimination is ruthlessly practised in the shadow of the Capitol! Such offensive condition does not exist in the large cities of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. While segregation thrives the Negro can at least get into a theatre by the rear entrance and is allowed to sit in the gallery. When Roland Hayes sings at the National Theatre,

in Atlanta, Ga., one side of the first floor is reserved for white people and the other side for colored people. But in the capital of the nation the President of Howard University or the Recorder of Deeds cannot purchase a seat in any section of the so-called "white houses."

In advancing the argument of a benighted, prejudiced manager who does not seem to know that the United States is a democracy and that no caste system disgraces this country, Stephen E. Cochran is quoted as saying:

"It has never been the policy of any first class theatre in Washington to admit Negroes, whose presence the white patrons will not tolerate. There have been times when following the admission of a Negro, white patrons have risen and left their places for a considerable area surrounding the seat to which he has been ushered."

In all likelihood there are narrow-minded whites suffering with colorphobia who disgracefully deport themselves in New York, Boston and Chicago theatres but they are not taken seriously as Dr. Cochran and his fellow managers in Washington. No one hears of any trouble between the races over seating accommodations at baseball games when the Senators are playing on their home grounds.

The white theatregoers of Washington are not so much responsible for the ban on the colored theatregoers as managers who think and act as Stephen E. Cochran, who ought to come to New York for an education on interracial relations. The white theatregoers had nothing to do with the supposedly ingenious plan of selling all tickets in advance at the box office and refusing to fill orders by mail for fear of tickets getting into the possession of Negroes. Needless to state, despite these precautions a goodly number of "high yellows" who weekly attend the first-class theatres, will attend regular performances of "The Green Pastures" at the National Theatre.

After negotiations between the theatre management and various groups of Negroes, it has been arranged to give a benefit performance of "The Green Pastures" at the National Theatre under auspices of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks on Sunday, February 26. Every facility of the theatre to which the race previously never has been admitted will be afforded. White patrons who care to be present may go.

This arrangement is expected to assuage the resentment of self-respecting Negroes of Washington who vigorously protest their debasement from the regular performance of Washington, Mr. Cochran's statement

to the contrary, notwithstanding. There is said to be a civil rights act in the District of Columbia in proportion of Columbia statutes designed to prevent discrimination in public places on account of race or color. Evidently those actively interested in securing full rights as citizens under the law have forgotten all about it. Its legality should be tested in the courts.

J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, has issued a statement repudiating any arrangements for the giving of a special performance at the National Theatre.

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The District of Columbia is said to have more educated, cultured Negroes in proportion to population than any other city in the country. Whether they will demand a whole loaf or none, or be satisfied with crumbs from the table remains to be seen. J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, has issued a statement repudiating any arrangements for the giving of a special performance at the National Theatre.

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Civic Group Praises the Tribune Stand Against 'Green Pastures' Show

Association Praises Local Newspaper Action in Playing Jim Crow

RADCLIFFE EXPLAINS C.M.A. STORE PROJECT

Says Model Store Will Be Opened Here by First of March

Commending the Washington Tribune on its stand against a so-called special performance of "Green Pastures" at the National Theatre, the Pleasant Plains Civic Association passed a resolution at its monthly meeting Friday night at the Monroe School endorsing the action taken by the Tribune and voted to send a letter of commendation to the paper.

The jim crow performance of the famous Pulitzer prize play was scheduled to be given Sunday night at which time colored persons would be admitted to all seats in the house. The general policy of the theatre is to bar Negroes. Even separate seats are not provided for colored persons at the theatre at regular performances.

Tribune Praised

The action of the Tribune in refusing to accept an advertisement for a special performance was also highly praised by the association. It was pointed out at the meeting that another out-of-town paper had accepted an advertisement of the so-called special showing.

The resolution, which was unanimously passed, stated that the association "goes on record as opposing any performance given by 'Green Pastures' at the National Theatre segregating our group."

WASHINGTON, D. C. NEWS

FEB 17 1933

Southerner Regrets Theater's Prejudice in Barring Negroes

Editor, The News:

As a Southern girl may I regret that Washington did not rise above the prejudiced practices of the more provincial element of the South.

Segregation at "The Green Pastures" is ridiculously inconsistent. Tho the play has toured the states, similar conditions have not arisen before. Why do we offer the Negro youth a higher education and help him cultivate a taste for the best in art, drama, and music, and then deny him the right to enjoy them?

The Negro is making many important contributions to the various arts today and it is most unfair to deny Negro artists ordinary privileges and courtesies. In many cities in which "Green Pastures" played to full houses, they found it exceedingly difficult to obtain suitable hotel accommodations.

Surely it is time that our conduct be governed not by a cruel and narrow prejudice, but by a scientific attitude and a spirit of friendliness and fair play to all our fellow citizens.

EX-TENNESSEAN.

Segregation Proposed in Washington Hospital Clinics

By WILLIAM M. STEEN

WASHINGTON—While all Washington concentrates on war-debt cancellation, currency inflation and the "new deal" of the Democrats, some poor white nincompoop writes in the Washington Daily News, for February 22, the following:

Editor The News:

Would it not be possible for hospital clinics to solve this white and colored patient problem? I think it unjust for us to mingle as we do in every hospital clinic in the city.

Why couldn't the whites be treated Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and the colored, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, or vice versa? The colored people would appreciate the change as much as the white people.

DAILY READER.

It is such poor whites as this who continually cause trouble for the Negroes of the District, for only poor whites attend these clinics.

Inasmuch as the clinics are supported in part by the money of Negro tax payers, which, incidentally, is not collected on separate days, there seems to be no reason why there should be segregation in the clinics. Seemingly it would be a disadvantage to both white and colored, since most of the clinics are in charge of some of the best specialists in the District who are only able to attend clinic on certain days. It would also be a disadvantage to the clinics since they file their cases numerically, each patient receiving a card with his name and number on it.

The Washington Daily News, a Scripps-Howard paper, carries in its issue for February 25, the following letter, which is militant, to say the least:

Editor The News:

If the whites want segregation in hospital clinics where only the poorest people go, why don't they try to have white and colored people die on different days?

The trouble with the white man in America today is that he is so busy watching and segregating the Negro that foreigners are running the country. One bright morning instead of lynching, hounding, segregating the Negro the true white Americans will wake up to universal brotherhood.

S. B. No doubt the person who wrote that letter expresses the opinion of many of us. Segregation is expensive, and such a move would be most unwise in these times of economic stress.

PACIFIST MOVEMENT RESOLUTIONS HIT J.C. HOTEL

Accuse Hotel Hamilton in D.C. of Drawing Color Line.

OUR DELEGATES NOT AT LUNCH

Hotel Banned as Future Meeting Place.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Hotel Hamilton was banned as a future meeting place of the Conference on Militant Pacifism, assembled this week because the hostelry refused to serve colored delegates at a special luncheon.

A resolution condemning the action of the hotel was forwarded to the management.

Excerpts from the resolution, a copy of which was ordered sent to the President of the United States, follow:

Whereas the Conference on Militant Pacifism is assembled here in Washington, the capital of these United States, to forward the cause of peace throughout the world;

And whereas the cause of peace can never be brought to triumphant realization as long as there shall be national, racial class or color lines;

And whereas there are here at this conference assembled with us esteemed and respected colored delegates representing the colored race in its common aspirations with us;

And whereas the management of the Hamilton Hotel has again emphasized the unfortunate and unjust color-line discriminatory phase of this country by refusing to serve these colored delegates in their dining room along with our white delegates;

And whereas we have been assured, and it is common knowledge, that this discrimina-

tion is an accepted practice in this capital city of Washington, D.C.:

Now, therefore, be it resolved in common assembly here—of this conference on Militant Pacifism, representing many peace organizations throughout the United States, That this racial discrimination against our colored brethren by the Hotel Hamilton and other such hotels be denounced and condemned.

A letter to the management, informing it of the action of the body and announcing that no future sessions of the conference would be held in the hotel, was signed by seven white office-holders of the organization.

White Policeman Held for the Grand Jury for Assault on Druggist

Officer Cullinane Drew
Service Pistol on Dr.
G. W. Beasley

EXPECTANT MOTHER
SLAPPED BY COP

Two Women Tell How
Policemen Sought to
Flirt With Them

Policeman Jeremiah J. Cullinane, white, attached to the Ninth Precinct, was held for the action of the grand jury following a trial in the police court Saturday before Judge Schuldt on a charge of assaulting Dr. George W. Beasley, 241 Virginia Avenue, Southeast, with a deadly weapon, on the night of December 8.

Officer Luther C. Wise, white, of the same precinct, was dismissed on an assault charge during the same trial when witnesses testified that Wise did not threaten the druggist, and others failed to recognize him as the policeman with Cullinane on the night of the assault.

Slapped Girl

Dr. Beasley stated that he was closing his store when he noticed two men jump from an automobile and saw one slap a woman and knock her down. He said he yelled "Hey, don't do that," whereupon the men, who were later identified as policemen, approached him and demanded to know who made the remark.

With Dr. Beasley at the time, were Mike Brooks, 325 Virginia Avenue, and Joseph Dent, 909 Fourth Street. All testified that the two men came toward them in a threatening manner; one of them, later identified as Cullinane, had

drawn revolver in his hand. They stated that they were cursed at and made to line up against a fence. While standing in line Cullinane "rubbed a pistol" against the head of each and threatened to blow their brains out. Dr. Beasley said he was subjected to humiliating treatment and was called vile names by the officers.

Cops Flirted

Brooks, who has only one arm, testified that when he dropped his hat and attempted to pick it up Cullinane struck him in the face. All of the men were made to run from the scene while the officer threatened them with a revolver. Dr. Beasley said he made an attempt to get into his car, but was forbidden and was made to run at the point of a pistol.

When the policemen started over two men, the two women escaped, but were later identified as Mrs. Virgie Toogood, an expectant mother, and her sister, Mrs. Hattie Ford, 100 block Heckman Street, Southeast.

Mrs. Toogood said that as she and Mrs. Ford approached the park in that vicinity two men drove up in a car and made indecent proposals to them. She said that at the time she had stooped to tie her shoe when one of the men yelled, "Hello, babies; hello, sweethearts."

Car License Noted

She stated Mrs. Ford remonstrated and one of the men jumped from the machine and slapped her. After regaining her feet, Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Toogood ran from the scene as the two officers started across the street in the direction from where Dr. Beasley had spoken.

number of the machine which was later found to be listed to Cullinane.

Cullinane Identified

Dr. Beasley reported the assault to the Ninth Precinct Commander, John Maloney, who had all of the men in the precinct to line up first in plain clothes and later in uniforms. Cullinane was identified by all the witnesses as the man who assaulted Dr. Beasley. The identification of the second officer was not complete, but it was established that Wise was the policeman with Cullinane on that night. However, witnesses were not sure of the two men struck Mrs. Ford, and the latter had not sought to bring charges against the man.

Acker was positive that he recognized Wise as the man who slapped Mrs. Ford. Dr. Beasley and all of the other witnesses stated that they were sure Cullinane was under the influence of liquor as they smelled the odor of whiskey on his breath and stated that the man staggered. Dr. Beasley said Cullinane's eyes were blood-shot and he smelled a strong odor of alcohol on the officer's breath.

Court Room Cleared

Before the trial of the two policemen, the court room was ordered cleared of all spectators and only those having business were permitted to remain. This was commented on by lawyers as an unusual procedure and many said that a court room was a public place. Only court attaches and witnesses and newspaper reporters and officers of the court were allowed to remain. Before the trial began the court room was crowded. Hundreds were disappointed, as it was said that startling testimony would be brought out.

The judge asked Dr. Beasley to state the exact language the officers used. The vile swearing

Shocked veteran police court followers.

Assistant District Attorney Michael

Keough represented the government, while

Attorney Russell Kelly appeared for

Wise and Attorney James O'Shea de-

fended Cullinane.

The latter was released under \$500

Bond.

Race Women Barred at White House Conference

Characterize Action as First Black Mark Against the "New Deal" Administration

By EDGAR G. BROWN

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24. — The first black mark against the new deal—the first instance of deliberate Jim Crowism directed against members of the Race—occurred here Monday, Nov. 20, when Mrs. Ellen Woodward of Mississippi, director of the women's division of the federal emergency relief, called a conference of prominent women at the White House and refused to invite a Race woman to represent the 6,000,000 or more women of color in America.

Last week Hon. Harry L. Hopkins, director of federal emergency relief and special administrator of the new \$400,000,000 civil works fund, said emphatic "No!" to those at the mayors and governors' nation-wide conference assembled at the Mayflower hotel here when asked if white and black were to be treated differently.

"No Color Line in NRA" A month ago, while in Chicago at the American Legion meeting, President Roosevelt said: "No color line in NRA."

Dr. Clark Foreman, in conference with land grant college heads and Hon. Nathan K. S. in The Chicago Defender's offices, insisted only last week that the United States government cannot segregate American citizens, regardless of creed, race or other distinctions.

Mrs. Woodward's meeting, according to reports, was in furtherance of her program of relief for the unemployed women of the nation and her plan for a special allocation of funds from the \$400,000,000 civil works administration to be expended in "made work" for the women. She interested the first lady of the land in the program, it is said, and was given permission to call the conference at the White House.

Race Women Ignored When this writer received a list of the invited women and learned that no Race woman had been included, he attempted to contact those in authority at the conference and finally was told at the White House that Mrs. Ellen Woodward, in Administrator Hopkins' office, was in charge and made up the roster.

Later, over the telephone, in response to the query about inviting Race women to the conference, Mrs. Woodward replied:

"No, just some of the leaders of national organizations were invited."

The Chicago Defender representative recalls Miss Grace Abbott, hold-over appointee of Mr. Roosevelt, former Chicagoan, head of the children's bureau and one of those expected at the White House conference.

Despite the fact that Miss Abbott was one of that group of white women who joined the National Colored Women's association as a protest of action discriminating against Race women and barring them from membership in the National Federation of Women's Clubs (white) years ago, she argued it was not her conference; yet she appreciated there was a difference of opinion among members of the Race themselves as to whether there should be mixed groups or separate, as pertained to communities, schools, hospitals, etc.

Miss Abbott did not think anything could be done, but said she was going to see Mrs. Woodward and intimated she had talked things over before as to agenda, etc. She protested an abiding interest in the welfare of children and also in the advancement of Race women.

Mr. Hopkins' View

Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator and head of the civil works program, at a press conference Monday, when told about failure of Mrs. Woodward to invite Race women to the White House conference, asked:

"Have any Negroes been to the White House since March 4?"

"No," we replied. Then he said: "This would have been a swell time to have had a Negro there; but I don't know what I would have done if I had been in town Saturday. In New York," he continued, I was on the tuberculosis board, and they had a committee up in Harlem. On inquiry, I found there were none but Negroes on it. I asked them if there were no white people in Harlem. The answer came back they didn't know I wanted them. I told them we wanted people interested in the work of our board."

He promised to take our suggestion of recognition for an outstanding authority on Race welfare under immediate consideration.

Conference Lily White

The White House women's conference and luncheon on unemployment was addressed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on Monday. It was a lily-white affair, as far as we have been able to learn. So is recorded the first black mark against the new deal by the fair daughters in Washington of Mississippi, the sister state of Alabama.

Ten minutes later Professor Houston arrived and got busy on the phone. Secretary Roper has left his office for the day. Mr. Houston tells Mr. McCall, head of the public relations bureau of the department, the story and enlists his support in the cause. Mrs. Woodward has gone out to lunch; will be back at 2:30.

Thomas Describes Relief Discrimination In South

Tallahassee, Fla. — (A.N.P.)— Speaking before the Florida A. & M. summer school Friday, Jesse O. Thomas, revealed by actual figures and examples from large centers like Jacksonville, Fla.; Macon, Ga.; New Orleans, etc., how discrimination in direct and relief, in cloth distribution, in types of work assigned, in the elapsed time between relief and racial preference, in failure to take into consideration ration, and in failure to identify Negroes with relief agencies, is actually being effected. Punctuating his address with undeniable proofs, Mr. Thomas stated that "The mass culture of the dominant group if it has an opportunity to offer will always offer it to one of his own group." Mr. Thomas maintained that the Negro is made to suffer more than any other group because he lacks political representation and status. The speaker asserted that "unemployment has gone on so long now that it has gradually shifted our cultural levels. This depression is not confined to any one level, but has reached up to the highest cultural level. If any good thing has come out of this depression it is the proof of the fact that you cannot have horizontal economic levels in a democratic country and that we have found out that you cannot elevate yourself to a place of security by exploitation."

Mr. Thomas, besides addressing the student assembly, met the male members of the student body, numbering approximately 100, and the faculty member in a round table talk. Here Mr. Thomas went into more intimate details, emphasizing many of the points in his address, and especially calling the attention of the group to the fact that the intelligent Negroes do not concern themselves or acquaint themselves with the movements that spell relief and the future economic rehabilitation and stability of the Negroes as an economic group.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
September 10, 1933

NEGRO BATHING PLACE BRINGS KICKS TO CITY

Mayor May Call Conference Monday to Study Problem

Protests against the city's action in permitting negroes to swim in the bay beside the A. C. L. railway pier at the foot of First avenue south probably will result in a conference Monday with Mayor R. G. Blanc in his office.

Residents of the section in that vicinity, through which some of the negroes have been accustomed to pass en route to the space allotted to them for a beach, have asked that permission for them to bathe there be rescinded. One or two residents have objected on the grounds that the passing colored people pluck their flowers and tussle about on their lawns.

In the original order from city hall on the subject the negroes were specifically instructed to use only First avenue south, along the A. C. L. tracks, in going to the beach, but some of them, at least, have not followed out this specification.

It was reported Saturday that A. C. L. railway police have been watching results of the negroes using the railway company's pier and that some complaint to the city administration from this source might be expected.

The police department announced it had been keeping close check on the situation, but had no objection to the use of that part of the beach by negroes. "The practice," one official remarked, "tends to keep little boys and girls out of trouble by giving them something wholesome with which to occupy themselves. I really consider it a benefit to the entire population, and it certainly is an aid

to the police department in checking petty prowlers."

Only a few protests have been received; it was learned at the police department and at the mayor's office, but a conference probably will be arranged to consider advisability of permitting the practice to continue.

Three Negroes Arrested At Fountain of Youth

Negroes who loiter about the Fountain of Youth in the city park at First street south, between Second and Third avenues, which is intended for use by white people, will be subject to arrest hereafter, Captain E. E. Lippard of the city detective department, announced Saturday.

Three negro men who had been swimming at the foot of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad pier, were arrested Saturday afternoon at the fountain, where they had gone to wash their bathing suits. The negroes are Robert Ball, 1415 Third avenue south; W. E. Dosier, 1102 Second avenue south, and Simon Connor, 1214½ Second alley south. All were charged with vagrancy. After being held in jail for several hours they were released.

Captain Lippard said the police department has received a number of complaints negroes have been monopolizing the fountain recently, congregating about the place, washing their bathing suits in the fountain and putting the fountain in a more or less filthy condition.

"We intend to arrest every negro we find there in the future," Captain Lippard said Saturday afternoon.

DEAN MILLER SAYS "MISCHIEF
MAKERS" SEEK TO EMBARRASS
RACE'S PROMINENT ARTISTS

(By DEAN KELLY MILLER)

Two events are staged shortly to take place at the national capital which bring sharply into focus the civic proscription under which the colored group labors. "Green Pastures" is announced for one of our local theaters which does not cater to colored patronage. The Inaugural Ball which is calculated to add social eclat to the induction of the new President will occur on the evening of March the fourth. Afro-America has become aroused over these approaching events as emphasizing the social and semi-social isolation of the race in matters of public import. Bitter condemnation is being hurled at the heads of "De Lawd" and his cast for accepting to appear at a playhouse where his race is not expected to attend. At the same time those who sponsor the inaugural festival in honor of the incoming President come in for their meed of disapproval. I find myself in hearty accord with the spirit which lies back of both of these protestations against race distinction and discrimination, but wholly at variance with the view that they should be dramatized in connection with either of these occasions.

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BALTIMORE, MD.

EVE. SUN

JUL 13 1950

Treatment Of The Negro

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fight our battles when we are too cowardly to fight ourselves. The mission of the artist is to uplift the world through the ministrations of art, and not settle local and provincial problems. He does not enter into a community to condemn it, but that the community through his ministrations

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How inconsistent we are. White artists galore, come and go, and no syllable of protestation is whispered. But the moment a Negro artist is announced, he is sought to be embarrassed by these impotent mischief makers. Let

us broaden the application so as to make it entirely consistent. Would you condemn Dr. Moten, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Dr. Du-

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Last Sunday's papers quoted a referring to the notorious jail Bailey, as "Mr. Bailey." It expressed the opinion that he did commit murder at the least of a dangerous man. Yet he was not proved that he had forfeited his rights, such as being addressed as "Mr. Bailey." Contrast this attitude with that of the white man who is treated. A Negro can be an honest citizen, rendering a great service to his race and nation. But the white South

We Dissent, Mr. Afro-American

Bully for the erudite editor of the Baltimore Afro-American. He has made a discovery which will serve as a cure-all for the ills we suffer in Jim-Crow ridden Baltimore and Richmond. "What we need," avers the distinguished scribe, *are more smart lawyers* and all of our troubles will be ended.

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Richmond Negroes have resisted in turn every species of discrimination, including residential segregation, the one race primary and jury system, white school principals and so on down the list. The struggle has been long and arduous, the results have been slow. Would the editor of the Afro-American deny Richmonders just a little period of self-congratulation when here and there signs appear that the struggle is bearing fruit?

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Last Sunday's papers quoted an Oklahoma federal judge as referring to the notorious jail breaker and criminal, Harvey Bailey, as "Mr. Bailey." It was also said that the court expressed the opinion that he did not doubt that Bailey would commit murder at the least opportunity and that he was a very dangerous man. Yet he was not so dangerous and not so depraved that he had forfeited his right to the ordinary courtesies, such as being addressed as "Mister."

Contrast this attitude with the way in which Negroes are treated. A Negro can be an honest, upright, law-abiding citizen, rendering a great service to his people, community, state, and nation. But the white South never gives him the courtesy

Discrimination-1933

General

DEAN MILLER SAYS "MISCHIEF MAKERS" SEEK TO EMBARRASS RACE'S PROMINENT ARTISTS

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Two events are staged shortly to take place at the national capital which bring sharply into focus the civic proscription under which the colored group labors. "Green Pastures" is announced for one of our local theaters which does not cater to colored patronage. The Inaugural Ball which is calculated to add social eclat to the induction of the new President will occur on the evening of March the fourth. Afro-America has become aroused over these approaching events as emphasizing the social and semi-social isolation of the race in matters of public import. Bitter condemnation is being hurled at the heads of "De Lawd" and his cast for accepting to appear at a playhouse where his race is not expected to attend. At the same time those who sponsor the inaugural festival in honor of the incoming President come in for their meed of disapproval. I find myself in hearty accord with the spirit which lies back of both of these protestations against race distinction and discrimination, but wholly at variance with the view that they should be dramatized in connection with either of these occasions.

The Inaugural Ball is purely a private undertaking where a number of citizens unite to do honor to the newly-elected President in a social way. Any group of citizens have the same right and privilege. The colored citizens of Washington have for the past 32 years to my recollection staged their own social functions in honor of this event. In 1906 the Hon. Judson Lyons and myself were placed on the reception committee of the Grand Inaugural Ball, but our function was purely honorary and titular. It was never intended or expected that we should function among the white participants. We both attended the colored inaugural reception. I can see no difference between now and then. Professor Houston has been put on the general committee and chooses to function among his own group—the only way in which he can function. I would say—"On with the dance"—let the fuss makers enjoy their inalienable right of staying away. "Green Pastures" involves a somewhat different angle. The theatres, like other amusement places open to the public, are chartered by the public for the public. Just how far the managers are allowed to practice distinction on account of race has never been finally judicially determined. The race here has practically submitted to many forms of distinction and discrimination without exhausting every possible legal expedient. We have for so long a time tacitly accepted these separate school, residential segregation and exclusion from the places of amusement and entertainment or separate assigned seats therein, that such forms of proscription have become an assumed and accepted policy of the community. For the past 30 years I have fought as valiantly as any other citizen against all of these modes of proscription, but truth to tell, the community has settled into complaisant dance with the status quo. As usual we seize upon the inappropriate time and occasion to protest against these things. When Roland Hayes, the world-renowned songster, accepted an

engagement at the same theater certain over ardent protestants, whose voice had not been heard for a decade, condemned his acceptance as a reflection upon the dignity and self-respect of the race. But the furry was not long lived. Mr. Hayes, came, sang and captivated the hearts of his listeners, and suffered nothing in race loyalty or prestige. At the time I condemned the condemnation as being inconsistent and unmanly. Why should we expect Mr. Hayes, a world renowned artist, to come to Washington and fight our battles when we are too cowardly to fight ourselves. The mission of the artist is to uplift the world through the ministrations of art, and not settle local and provincial problems. He does not enter into a community to condemn it, but that the community through his ministrations might be uplifted. What I then said about Roland Hayes applies on all-fours to "De Lawd" and Green Pastures.

How inconsistent we are. White artists galore, come and go, and no syllable of protestation is whispered. But the moment a Negro artist is announced, he is sought to be embarrassed by these impotent mischief makers. Let us broaden the application so as to make it entirely consistent. Would you condemn Dr. Moten, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Dr. DuBois for accepting to appear before churches, clubs and organizations which refuse to admit colored members? On the other hand, we extol them. The very purpose of their acceptance is to present the claims of the race in exclusive circles, where otherwise it could not get a hearing. Precisely the same thing is true of Roland Hayes. "De Lawd" and other Negro celebrities who plead the cause of their race in exclusive places. Every Negro orchestra which plays before an exclusive white club is weakening the foundation of prejudice by the ministrations of art. If all such opportunities were cut off, the

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BALTIMORE, MD.
EVE. SUN

JUL 13 1933

Treatment Of The Negro

To THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING SUN—Sir: Civil equality for the Negro should be permitted. But have the Negroes learned what is meant by civil equality? When they do, they will, in time, get what they deserve.

If the Negro were as interested in protecting his race, as "Goucher College Student" claims to be, he would not want to eat in the downtown hotels and restaurants with the whites. The very best cooked foods in this country are prepared by black hands. Why, then, can't the Negro be satisfied to stay among his own people and have hotels and restaurants equal to any?

Why can't the Negro study ways and means for improving his race so as to distinguish the cultural, intellectual and moral qualities as do other races? Some members of the white race are or would be as ridiculous as the black race were it not for the more fortunate ones who help the less fortunate to keep down this element to a great extent. The bulk of the genuine Negroes are shut off in the back alleys, while the more fortunate ones keep as far as possible from the unfortunates. It is not what the white race says or thinks about the Negro race. It is what the Negro thinks of his own race. As long as the Negro continues to fight for privileges to eat, drink and sit with the whites, so long will the whites object.

Why can't the black man build his own thrones among his own people? I see no race in this country, as many different ones as there are, which is so anxious to leave its own and get among the whites as the Negro race.

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Richmond Negroes have resisted in turn every species of discrimination, including residential segregation, the one race primary and jury system, white school principals and so on down the list. The struggle has been long and arduous, the results have been slow. Would the editor of the Afro-American deny Richmonders just a little period of self-congratulation when here and there signs appear that the struggle is bearing fruit?

of "Mister." The most that even Booker Washington ever got was "Doctor" or "Professor," and he was one of the greatest men that the world has produced in modern times.

In other words, a man can be the lowest skunk on the face of the earth, but he is "Mister" right on if his skin is white; while he can be an angel come down from above, but he is "Jim" or "Brown" just the same if his skin is black. That is part of America's color civilization.

A Hopeful Sign

The practical unanimity with which the Negro press is launching broadsides against the pernicious Jim Crow system is a hopeful sign. It also sounds the death knell of Jim Crow Negroes. As one editor forcefully states it, "If it were not for the presence of so many Jim Crow Negroes, there would be less Jim Crowism. That the race accepts discrimination and segregation with so little protest or concern is one of the tragedies of modern times."

Another speaks equally pointedly: "Segregation for colored is the real permanent damning degradation in the United States of America—Fight it."

Nothing is more nauseating than to witness a Negro who poses as a leader making apologies for the system and attempting to establish alibies when some one not affected by the embarrassments, humiliations and inconvenience it causes, complains that plain words spoken or written in denunciation of the evils and injustices growing out of the thing are serving to engender racial hatreds.

The day is at hand when Negroes must learn to make sacrifices and forego things however pleasant and desirable, which must be purchased at the expense of their self-respect and independence. There is no middle ground. The absolute doing away with all legal and custom-made Jim Crow restrictions solely on account of race and color is the condition precedent to desirable race relations in America. If to insist on this condition denominates one as bad, then the more bad ones the better for the race and nation.

**Called "Swing Low"
A "Darky Song"
Protest Barbasol
Company Broadcast**

New York.—A sharp letter of protest has been sent the Barbasol Company, saying it was a manufacturer, and the National Broadcasting Company because a singer on the Barbasol radio program February 22 referred to the spiritual, "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," as a "darky song."

The letter, sent by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, says in part:

"We hope you are not going to reply to this letter by repeating the old excuse that the broadcasting troupe and you thought that the term 'darky' was a tender and endearing word employed by those who know the Negro to express their regard for him. The word 'darky' is resented by all colored people, and they are particularly resentful when this term is used over the air, because it tends to stigmatize a whole race and plant in the minds of millions of listeners who have few if any powers of discretion the impression that Negroes are 'darkies.' The term is on a par with 'sheeny,' 'chink,' 'wop,' 'dago,' 'mick' and such other designations of racial groups, which are known to be offensive and which no newspaper editor or radio broadcaster would wittingly use."

The N.A.A.C.P. letter further pointed out that "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" was the special spiritual which has been called the finest expression of true American folk music, and that the bad taste and insult of calling it a "darky song" was thus double offensive. The word was used during the 15-minute broadcast of Carson Robinson's Buckaroos for the Barbasol Company over station WJZ and the blue network of the NBC.

N. Y. EVENING POST

**FEB 16 1933
NEGROES' PLIGHT CITED**

America has discriminated against the Negro both in employment and relief for the unemployed during the depression, according to the report of Eugene Kinkle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

The Negro—the economic pariah of the American family of peoples—represented the largest group, proportionately, of the unemployed during the depression, and he was pushed further down in his choice of occupations, and he received a smaller proportion of the emergency jobs and of the national relief," the report states.

The Minister's Conference on CHARLESTON, S. C. Jim Crowism

Genuine contributions were made to race progress by Drs. Joseph T. Hill and J. E. Fountaine in the meeting of the Baptist Ministers' Conference last Monday, when these two divines took positions as uncompromising foes of the abominable Jim Crow system. Dr. Hill was particularly forceful in his sweeping indictments, and Dr. Fountaine has never in his long ministerial career uttered a more profound truth than the following: "As long as the ministers approve the idea of segregation by attending, we will always be Jim-Crowed."

No world peace or any other kind of peace is possible as long as this Jim Crow badge of shame is pinned on every Negro, regardless of his achievement, attainment or character. It is hypocritical for any person or group of persons to hold a meeting dedicated to such an exalted ideal and purpose and still hold on to a system which is the very antithesis of peace and good will. Doctors Hill and Fountaine have risen to the heights of real leaders through their manly and uncompromising stand on this vital issue. They should assert their leadership still further and drive out of places of prominence and influence all handkerchief-head Uncle Toms who pose as leaders and who are brazen enough in these trying days to give expression to such cowardly nonsense as the following: "This is a white man's country, and if the white folks say I can't stay in Richmond—I can't stay here."

We suggest that the white members of the Interracial Committee intern or deport these Jim Crow Negroes in the interest of better race relations. They are virtual mischief-makers, and self-respecting Negroes would be glad to label and deliver them to their white friends whom these Uncle Toms claim are becoming discouraged because of the increasing radicalism of Negroes. This radicalism simply means, however, that Negroes are beginning to denounce injustice, wrong and oppression and are insisting upon being treated like human beings and American citizens.

NEWS

APR 6 1933

The Menace to the South

A negro youth of Durham, N. C., is applying for admission to the pharmaceutical department of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. His application has been refused.

Virginus Dabney, in a letter to The New York Times, says that the negro has the encouragement of negro organizations in the North and that his application will be pressed. The point will be raised that rejection of negroes applying for admittance to state-supported institutions conflicts with the federal constitution and will be carried to the United States supreme court for decision. Already it has been raised in Missouri, where, it is said, the state has arranged to pay the expenses of negro students in Northern colleges. They are excluded from the institutions in Missouri.

Few persons take seriously the insistence of The News and Courier that state rights are of vital importance to the South. A considerable part of our people will continue to rebuff the friends of the South in the wet states by demanding the retention of the Eighteenth amendment.

We have directed attention to the effort now in progress, growing out of the Scottsboro case on trial in Decatur, Ala., to force the Southern states to accept negroes on juries.

To those persons whose convictions are that the retention of the amendment is worth the sacrifice of the friends and allies that we shall need in the wet states and the renewal and perpetuation of the old fight for separation of the races in the South, The News and Courier has no word of reproach to say.

Let them go to the stake for them.

Let them send the white government of the South to the stake for them.

We tell them what the price is. They shall not do this thing without knowing what they are doing. Not even the Southern Christian Advocate and The Baptist Courier shall be unaware of the peril invited by their course.

Nevertheless The News and Courier will make converts by what it is saying. Men who have been and are national prohibitionists, like former Governor Bleasdale, former Governor Richards, Colonel Keith of Greenville, may perceive the danger, some of them will take warning from The News and Courier, will oppose the retention of the Eighteenth amendment. The News and Courier expects to make converts. The News and Courier is showing these national prohibitionists a step-ladder. They will climb down by it.

The Eighteenth amendment is a sword of Damocles. It is suspended over these Southern states. They will come to their senses.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF HATRED

They call it sociometry.

But it is only a brand-new word for a subject as old as the misunderstandings of mankind. It is psychological geography, or the study of geographical hates and prejudices.

It is not a community, sectional and national affections and hates, a coldly scientific study of our likes and dislikes for fellow men and their ideas. And because it is coldly scientific, it shows no favoritism in its utter disregard for traditional, racial, religious, class or individual pride.

Dr. Jacob L. Moreno, psychiatrist, of New York Prisons, has prepared a paper on the mapping of communities according to the personal affections and hatreds of inhabitants, which he has read before the Medical Society of the State of New York.

Dr. Moreno's findings, including 10,000 pages of data, is too technical for laymen to grasp. And perhaps would only confuse the untutored of us if presented in sketchy outline.

But that sociometry is a study of prejudices is enough. That is, if news reports which describe the "prejudice mapping" as a scientific study of man's hatreds and affections are interpreted correctly by us, certainly it can be put to good use.

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, a scholarly reformer not without his own pet prejudices, which he quickly admits—and regrets—recently discussed "Prejudices" in a Montgomery lecture.

He declared that all class prejudices were based on economic differences, or on the economic differences of forbears, the animus being handed down from parent to child.

This, of course, is true, after a fashion.

But where class prejudice is concerned—and that includes classes within classes—each generation sees outcropping of its own peculiar likes and dislikes of one class for another, as different problems arise.

Just where the line is drawn between prejudice and hatred, we are at loss to say. Indeed, where would one draw a line between mere class tolerance and class respect?

Now let us drop the word prejudice. It smacks too much of hatred for use at home.

Let us substitute "differences."

In California, as Dr. Holmes reminded when he spoke here, there are many yellow men.

And in California the white population and the yellow population are "different."

Whether there is an actual "yellow" problem in that State we leave it to California to say. Because after all it is a "difference" for Californians to handle.

In some of the Western States where Indians are abundant there is a "Red" difference.

In some larger Eastern cities there are "differences" between the Anglo-Saxon groups and persons of Slavic and Latin derivations.

In every community on the face of the earth there are groups of persons who are prejudiced against other groups within the community—and the whole of these communities are joined in holding prejudices against still other communities.

Where differences exist between classes, whether it be racial heritage, economic or merely thought, there is a chance for prejudice to creep in—even though it be mild enough.

Unhappily selfish leaders sometimes pounce upon the "differences" of these groups to organize men and women through campaigns of fear and hatred to further their own petty ambitions.

The 1928 campaign in the liberal United States is only an example. The Hitler reign of terror now in Germany is yet another.

Because certain differences exist, leaders know that with exaggerations and lies out of the whole cloth they can turn a majority group against a minority. They know that the spreading of a common hate will cause men to huddle together under any banner.

For that reason there have been few great leaders who have been able to counteract the damages done by selfish breeders of prejudices and hatred.

Then, too, many of those who would destroy prejudices in alien communities—prejudices which the reformers do not feel because they have been trained to entirely different likes and dislikes—have not been willing to admit the existing differences.

Sociometry, the study of "geographical prejudices" could not destroy the differences of the classes of people within communities and sections and nations. But it would help these differing classes understand the other, the real causes of the prejudices they hold toward the other groups.

It would promote respect for those differences.

And understanding and respect of differences, whether they be racial, economic or differences of thought, can not leave room for hatred.

Premiums and Profits

FOR THE PAST two or three years Negroes have complained repeatedly about the setting up of Jim Crow offices for their use in this vicinity and the designation of certain windows in other offices for their exclusive use by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. There have also been protests over the discrimination practiced by the company in the issuance of policies to Negroes, the failure of the company to help finance the building of homes for Negroes out of the \$100,000,000 appropriated for that purpose after the World War, and the refusal of the company to use Negro workmen on the company's housing projects or to employ them in any capacity whatsoever by the company itself.

IN A LETTER DEFENDING the exclusion of Negroes from every form of employment in this company, Leroy A. Lincoln, then the vice-president and general manager, wrote that, "with a force composed of white persons, we have felt it inadvisable to include colored people in that force . . . because there would be serious objection on the part of our white employees." Nevertheless, Mr. Lincoln asserted that, "individually and collectively, we have the highest regard for the colored race" and admitted that "we have millions of colored policyholders." Replying more recently to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People concerning the Jim Crow offices, K. C. Ringer, superintendent of agencies, replied that separate offices had been instituted for the "convenience and best interests" of the policyholders.

STRIPPED OF ITS COURTEOUS PHRASEOLOGY, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company says, in so many words: "Yes, we discriminate against Negroes in the policies we sell to them. We do not employ Negroes in any capacity whatever and do not intend to do so, and we are going to continue to segregate Negroes in our offices when they come to us to pay their premiums." It is not necessary for the company to ask, "What are you going to do about it?" but it is certainly time for the Negro to ask himself that question.

IN 1929, HARRY H. PACE, president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago, a Negro concern, stated that the Metropolitan had received that year \$64,810,119 in premiums from Negroes and estimated that this amount was about 10 per cent of the business done by the company. Yet, the Metropolitan found it "inadvisable" to include Negroes in its working force. At the same time Mr. Pace pointed out that twelve Negro-owned companies which received aggregate premiums of only \$13,016,905 that year, employed 5,451 Negroes.

THE BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED from life insurance carried with companies which return to the policyholder only the direct benefits stipulated in the contract, which benefits the policyholder pays an exorbitant and discriminatory price for, are more imaginary than real when the premiums and profits thus derived are used by the companies to the detriment of those who furnish the money. This is the policy

to which the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—five of whose officers received \$432,000 in salaries last year—has committed itself and which will continue as the policy of the company as long as the protests against it do not interfere with premiums and profits. Why should they do anything about it? But what are we going to do about it?

MEMPHIS 'ON SPOT' AGAIN

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 22

—(ANP) — Another indication that laws in the south are enacted for the sole benefit of the white man, was exposed this week in the act of a rowdy policeman in the criminal court, who drove all the colored men and women (an assumed part of the public) who were interested in the murder trial of John Deal out of the courthouse.

The action was so flagrant that the Rev. J. A. Jones, presiding elder of the East Memphis district of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, dispatched the following letter to the Commercial Appeal:

"I am making the attempt to ask the question through the columns of your paper, which I dared not ask the very efficient officer in the Criminal Court Building Wednesday morning, whom I saw drive out all the Negro attendants at the trial of the sensational John Deal case. My question is, 'Is it unlawful or contrary to the rules of the court in Memphis or Shelby county for colored people to be present and witness a trial in which a member of the race is involved?'"

"Being a minister of the gospel in this city, my time is usually occupied with the affairs of the church, hence I have practically no time to hang around courthouses even though I might be so disposed. But I confess that the peculiar aspect of the John Deal case interested me to the extent that I felt inclined to devote a few minutes as an interested listener. In this I was not unlike a large number of white citizens. I thought, as a citizen and taxpayer, I had the right to do so. I found, on my arrival, the courtroom practically filled with white people and a large number (not a multitude) of colored people, male and female. These were grouped off among themselves, as is the usual custom of our people on similar occasions. But those colored people had not dared to approach nearer than the lobby, with the exception of prob-

ably a half dozen, who took the risk of sneaking up into the hall where they might at least get a peep into the courtroom.

"In a few minutes there came down the hall an officer, who roughly ordered all the colored people to 'get out,' and with a vigorous wave of the hands drove them out of the halls, lobby, and down the stairs out into the street, threatening them with imprisonment if they did not obey. Of course they obeyed, muttering as they withdrew. I happened to be one among the undesirables, and there was nothing for me to do but give this commanding officer any room, although I refused to be herded.

"Now if there are certain court-houses or courtrooms or court cases from which Negroes are barred in Shelby county, it seems to be that the matter should be made known. It might obviate serious trouble some time in the future, because this high-powered officer may some day be confronted with a group on a similar occasion that will not so readily consent to be driven from the halls of justice. What will happen then? Let us have peace and good will."

INJUSTICE RUMORED

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Rumors among the Negroes and a few of the white people indicate that injustice is done in the relief work here. It is claimed by the Negroes that they are being made to pay bills that they do not owe. The administration, seeking to help merchants collect what has been due them for a long time, allow merchants' bills to be made out and attached to the checks of the workers, and the bank is expected to deduct the amount of the bills from the checks.

This would not seem such a hardship except for the contention that some of the claims are made in error and there is no defense. The collection all at once or in part may be unfair under the circumstances. Some Negroes declare they have never purchased the things for which they are thus required to pay. The facts may not justify the complaints, but the rumors travel, anyway.

Richland, Ga.

OBSERVER.

Students Combine Forces to Fight Discrimination at State School

Jim Crow Must Go, Say Two Groups as They Learn Facts

By DEWEY R. JONES

The University of Illinois will be called upon to take official notice of the plight of its Race students within the next few months, it was indicated by the tone of an interracial conference which was held at the Urbana-Champaign institution Saturday and Sunday.

The meeting, called by a committee representing the interracial commission of the university, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations, brought out the most serious discussions on problems of race relations ever held at the school, according to many students and members of the faculty who took part.

And as a result of the conference several points revealing the attitude of students toward these conditions were made clear:

1. That prejudice at the University of Illinois has for some time influenced the conduct of town merchants and theater operators toward dark people of Urbana and Champaign.
2. That white students either are indifferent to these conditions or are entirely ignorant of the extent to which discrimination has been carried at the state university.
3. That quite a number of white students are willing to take a militant stand against the stores, restaurants and theaters that discriminate against Race students.
4. That a large number of white students believe that there is a "place for Negroes" and that they ought to be kept in that place.
5. That the University of Illinois

campus is dominated by ties and sororities in bred racial prejudice growth of the character of fraternities and sororities.

6. That many members of the faculty of the University of Illinois openly wink at these discriminations when not openly encouraging and fostering them in their classrooms.

7. That Race students are tired of being made to suffer these conditions and are determined to use every means of bringing about complete equality in the state of Illinois.

These are some of the points revealed—not all of them—but they are definite enough to indicate what is happening at one of the largest universities in the Middle West and one which is supported by the people of the state of Illinois. There are in the neighborhood of 125 Race students at Illinois, I was informed Saturday. Although this number is small compared to the more than 10,000 students enrolled at the institution, they are treated as though they are a menace to the "superiority" of white students at the school.

JIM CROW IN THE THEATERS



A "KNOCKOUT" BLOW FOR THE COLOR LINE at the University of Illinois is the plan of these three students who were snapped Sunday morning as they discussed the question on the steps of one of the university buildings. They are, left to right: Miss Frances Johnson, a senior; George Nesbit, a law student, and Miss Elizabeth Osome, a graduate student. They played an important part in the interracial program which was held at the school Saturday and Sunday.

The theaters in Urbana and Champaign have made it a practice to seat Race patrons in a gallery. The managements of these places, have given as their reasons for this attitude the statement that white students at the university, from whom they draw largely for their patronage, refuse to sit next to black boys and girls. Managers of the two eating houses near the campus, Prehn's and Cameron's, have given the same reasons for their refusals to serve members of the Race.

When these facts were made known to the administration of the University of Illinois, students were told, "We are sorry, but the university has nothing to do with what happens in the twin cities," and that usually no use for Negroes," read one statement. "I believe they ought to be kept in their places."

These complaints might have carried less weight had they not been followed by a report by a young white student in which a "cross section" of white student opinion toward the Race was read. "I have the twin cities," and that usually no use for Negroes," read one statement. "I believe they ought to be kept in their places."

HE OBJECTS TO US AS INDIVIDUALS

And still another opinion: "I don't object to Negroes as a race any more than I object to Chinese or Japanese as groups—but I can't stand the individual Negro or Chinese."

Those were some of the opinions expressed by white students. They were from juniors and seniors too, indicating that the two previous years spent on the campus of the University of Illinois had been of very little benefit to them.

But the picture at the university cannot be said to be wholly bad. The conference, which was attended by A. L. Foster of the Chicago Urban League; Miss Saddler of New York Dr. and Mrs. Lillian Falls and Dr. Charles M. Thompson, also of Chicago, showed one thing very clearly—that there are a great many white students at the university who do NOT believe that segregation and discrimination are necessary. A white student who presided over the sessions stated that he did not know until this year that the restaurants and theaters segregated and discriminated against the Race students of Illinois.

"I asked a Colored friend of mine to have a soda with me," the student said, "and was surprised when he refused. He wouldn't explain why." Another student, a white girl, admitted that she had been taught by her parents to practice unfairness where dark Americans were concerned. "My prejudices," she explained, "came to me from my parents, and if I had not happened to meet a Colored girl with whom I became friendly I would not be at this meeting. I, for one, wish to pledge myself to do everything in my power to see that all students receive fair treatment."

But the members of the faculty of the University of Illinois who attended the sessions were not quite as frank in their attitudes. During the morning and afternoon sessions one member of the department of political science showed that he was not in sympathy with the efforts of Race and white students to adjust the differences that exist between them.

"You cannot expect white people to be militant in fighting your battles," he said. "I do not take a militant attitude about my own affairs."

all the guests were separated so that white and black people as possible sat together. During the afternoon session, in-entirely the time, or, at least, whenever they wanted to know the why they could not have it there at the time, or, at least, whenever they wanted to eat there. Again their questions went unanswered. And so the sessions dragged along Saturday night some of the Chicago students were determined to find the answers to some of these questions. Race students in this group opened the session by stating some of their grievances. One student declared that he had been told that "Negroes are not wanted in the military." Another declared that he had been refused a position on an athletic team of the university and that he knew of others who had been refused for no other reason than that they are members of the Race.

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FORBIDDEN TEA ROOM

certainly I shall not start out to fight other people's battles. He said nothing about the right or wrong of the question and very studiously avoided stating whether, in his opinion, discrimination is a purely personal matter.

HE OBJECTS TO US AS INDIVIDUALS

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E COLOR LINE at the University of Mississippi students who were snapped Sunday morning on the steps of one of the university's buildings. Miss Frances Johnson, a senior; George Washington Osome, a graduate student. They were arrested in connection with an interracial program which was held at the university to point a finger of condemnation at practices which allow discrimination on the basis of race.

Race students to be seated at the end of rows in classrooms and, in some cases, openly insulted classes. No one seemed to know whose authority a statement was issued from the office of the dean or men in which Race fraternities were ordered barred from the interfraternity council of the University of Illinois. Nor was there anyone to explain why Race students are barred from the Illinois Men's union.

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group dined at the home of Mrs. Curran of the Young Women's Christian association while others went to the Cosmopolitan club, and in both cases the argument about the right or wrong of racial discrimination continued. At the Cosmopolitan club it was brought out that most of the members did not know that Race students were discriminated against. They declared that they would be willing to take a stand against this sort of treatment if they were called upon to do so. This club is composed of foreign students, with those from Hawaii, China and Japan predominating.

STUDENTS ADOPT INTERRACIAL PROGRAM

It was at the Sunday morning meeting that it became apparent that the students at the University of Illinois had decided upon a real campaign. After breakfast, also at the Marigold restaurant, Miss Dreer, representing the interracial commission, and speaking for white students who feel as she does, read a group of suggestions to the commission—suggestions which had been adopted by an executive committee the previous night. The recommendations, which were accepted by the group and which will be put into effect this year, included the canvassing of all fraternal and sorority houses to find out definitely if white students are responsible for the discrimination against Race students; to hold an interracial week at the University of Illinois some time during the month of May to acquaint students and faculty with the fact that there is a large group of American citizens about whom they know nothing; to carry on a program of "education" of white students through the medium of the campus press, and, finally, to take steps to have a course added to the curriculum which would deal specifically with race relations.

An interesting sidelight on the entire program was the outspoken attitude of Race students. At the Saturday night meeting one youth declared: "We hope to obtain an adjustment of these things by peaceful means, but whether we succeed or fail in this, we are going to wipe out these objectionable features from the University of Illinois campus."

Another speaker, a white man, wanted to know what Race members of the legislature are doing to permit these conditions. "It seems to me they could do something about it if they were men enough and had ordinary courage," he declared.

World's Fair Restaurant Taps Negro Patronage

CHICAGO. —(A.N.P.)— Despite written statements from the World's Fair authorities to the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that there would be no discrimination on the part of those having concessions, only last week the Adobe House, a restaurant, frankly told colored people seeking meals there that their patronage was not wanted. 6-3-33

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Miller thru the legal redress committee of the

Col. Haffner Issues Order Barring Race From Hall, Report

By JULIUS J. ADAMS

State senate investigators delved deeply into alleged discriminatory practices at the 124th Field Artillery armory here Monday when a dozen or more witnesses were called before a senate committee in the 35th St. Arcade building. The committee started off in earnest after a short delay on account of the tardiness of all the senators except the chairman.

Action of the senate in designating the investigating committee resulted from efforts on the part of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Upon learning that several persons had been denied admittance to the armory, located at 52d St. and Cottage Grove Ave., to see a polo match, the association took the battle directly to the state legislature.

Blame Colonel Haffner

Under fire throughout the hearing was Col. C. C. Haffner, commander of the 124th, at whose door was laid the blame for the Jim Crow order, barring members of the Race from the armory.

Efforts to reach the colonel by telephone Monday morning were unsuccessful and he didn't appear for the hearing, although he had been requested to do so, and Adj. Gen. Carlos Black had informed the committee that Haffner would be present.

The hearing swung into full action about 11:30 as Attorneys Irvin C. Mollison and William H. Temple, counsel for the committee sought to bring out such evidence as would justify asking for the removal of Colonel Haffner and other officers and a revision of the statute governing the use of armories for public affairs.

Questioning of witnesses revealed that on three different occasions in April and May this year, as many different parties sought admittance to the armory and were denied entrance. They said they were told their money was no good.

In one instance a soldier told one of the witnesses, according to his testimony, that "Colonel Haffner issued orders not to allow Colored people in the armory."

Colored Not Allowed

George W. Shields, 6601 St. Lawrence Ave., the first witness to be called, was interrogated by Mr. Mollison. He said he went to the armory on April 23 and presented a \$5 bill at the window and asked for two tickets. His money was pushed aside by the officer in the window, Shields said. The soldier muttered something in an undertone which he did

not hear, the witness testified. He got in line again.

The second time he put his money to the window, Shields said the officer told him, "We don't want your money." The witness said he stepped aside again to avoid blocking the line. He got in the line the third time and when he reached the window, the ticket seller, raising his voice, said, "I told you we don't want your money." Shields was forced to leave without seeing the polo matches.

Frank Carter, 4835 Forrestville Ave., said he was told "Colored people are not allowed." Carter is a postal employee and an ex-service man. He said he was told the Mills brothers had been refused admittance the night before.

Threaten to Evict Doctor

Dr. Ralph H. Scull, 5944 Michigan Ave., prominent young physician and surgeon, and member of the Provident hospital staff, and a lady companion, were denied admittance.

Dr. Scull said a man threatened to throw him out, to which he replied, "You have a white army here and you'll need it if you attempt to throw me out." He said he finally chatted with one of the attaches in the place and was told he was being refused because of his color. Attorney Temple questioned the physician.

Other witnesses were Houston L. Bratton, 722 E. 50th St., an overseas veteran and a postoffice employee; R. A. Walker, 6419 Vernon Ave., a social worker, and Mrs. Walker; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lewis, 3757 South Pkwy., both schoolteachers; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hawes, he a funeral director; Miss Marie Breaux and Andrew Washington.

The names of two of the offenders at the armory were learned. They are Lieut. Ray A. Waldron and Phil Glaser.

Mr. Lewis and Mr. Washington identified a picture of Lieutenant Waldron as the man who, when told "these are schoolteachers, I think you should make an exception here," replied, "I don't give a damn who they are; orders are orders, they have got to go out."

Jim Crowed



DR. RALPH SCULL

Prominent young Chicago physician and surgeon, who, along with a woman companion, was denied admittance to the 124th Field Artillery armory to see a polo match.

BIASED STORE STILL ASKS RACE FOR BUSINESS

CHICAGO, July 13—Communications from officials of Sears-Roebuck to the Chicago Branch in Fund has as its basis Sears-Roebuck stock.

Protest Will Be Nation-Wide

The Chicago Branch has taken up the matter with the National office of the Association as Sears-Roebuck has stores in other cities and also enjoys a large rural collocation of the writer and Gen. Woods' letter which expressed the hope that "there will not be further grounds for complaint" was signed in lead pencil, which may have been an oversight or a deliberate attempt at further insult to those who would object to the clearly established Jim-crow policy. Mr. Embree, whose Rosenwald Foundation from Sears-Roebuck anywhere, stated that he was "glad to have said personally in mind the matter" but

a continuation of the general plan to further the idea of Jim-crow and segregation. Sears-Roebuck a continuation of the general plan to further the idea of Jim-crow and segregation. Sears-Roebuck has not as its purpose the segregation and separating of the races through Jim-crow schools, Y. M. C. A.'s as hospitals and in the matter of housing and those who opposed this in New York claim to see in this policy of

Fights Mixed Baseball Ban In Evanston

EVANSTON, Ill., July 6.—(ANP)—How Evanston colored voters were double-crossed for years by white professional politicians they had elected to represent them, was revealed Monday night, when Alderman Edward Jourdain, fifth ward representative, took the floor in the meeting of the Evanston city council, to demand a full council investigation into a Jim Crow rule which city officials said that the city council passed while ex-alderman Peter Jans (white), was "representing" the Fifth ward.

The "Jim Crow" rule, from what city officials said, was passed by the city council while Alderman Jans, whom Jourdain defeated last year by a wide margin, was still at the height of his power.

The council rule positively barred baseball games between white and colored ball teams on public playgrounds of the city. From what was brought out after Alderman Jourdain started investigating, the rule must have been quietly passed, and quietly guarded. The white alderman who was representing the Fifth ward when it was passed, apparently never let his colored constituents know about it.

Not until Alderman Jourdain demanded a city council investigation of the situation, was the spotlight of publicity for the very first time thrown upon the condition.

Attacking the law as unfit and shameful from every angle, the colored alderman told the city council that it would have to be repealed or it would be carried to court, where it would be turned down as illegal. He concluded his speech with a motion that the entire matter be referred to the City Council Judiciary committee, and to the City's Corporation Counsel, for complete investigation, and a complete report for action at the next

city council meeting. So forcibly is Alderman Jourdain pushing the fight against segregation in Evanston, that the Evanston edition of the Chicago Herald and Examiner, after Thursday: "Mixed games have replaced beer as a public issue. The big issue of the day in Evanston has been for months the hotly contested beer issue, but the intenseness of the fight which Alderman Jourdain is making against any drawing of the color line led the Examiner to declare:

"The problems of baseball games has replaced beer on the schedule of Evanston's city fathers, and the next three weeks will be spent seeking a solution, it was indicated yesterday. Edwin B. Jourdain, alderman from the Fifth ward, raised the issue at Monday night's council meeting, when he demanded an explanation of the ban on 'mixed games' at Mason park Sunday. . . The Fifth ward alderman scored the council regulation as unconstitutional, unfair, and unenforceable. . . Court action will be sought to restrain further interference by the city council, he said."

CATHOLICS HEAR OF UNCHRISTIAN ACTS OF CHURCH

Western Catholic Hospital Refused Dying Negro Woman

CHICAGO, Ill.—At the request of militant colored Roman Catholics of this city who are incensed over the growing race prejudice and discrimination visited upon them by the white clergy and church officials of the Chicago district, a resolution condemning these practices as un-Christian and damaging to the welfare of the church was prepared by the Chicago branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and presented on the floor of the National Catholic Interracial Federation which convened in Cleveland last week.

The refusal of medical treatment to a dying woman because she was a Negro by the Sisters of Mercy Hospital, and the blocking of a charity office by the priest of St. James Church at 30th and Wabash Avenue because the priest referred to colored clients as "shift-

less and vicious hordes who would constitute a danger to white children attending the parochial school," were cited as specific examples of the evils within the church which they wish to see curbed.

A protest on these two cases has already been made to Pope Pius and to the Apostolic Delegate at Washington.

World Fair Restaurant Lifts Ban On Negroes

CHICAGO, June.—The Adobe House, a restaurant on the World Fair grounds which has been sued by the Chicago branch of the N. A. A. C. P. for refusing to serve colored people, now welcomes them with open arms and gives them sudden and extra-courteous service. There is a catch in it, however. The management is trying to gather evidence from colored people themselves that the restaurant is fair to all.

Last week a Chicago colored newspaperman and his wife received such extra service that they were overwhelmed. Then the manager came to their table and asked if they had been treated properly, if the service had been prompt, if the meal had been satisfactory, if the waitress had been courteous. They answered "yes" to all questions. Then the manager asked for their names and addresses. The purpose of the management is to try to prove to the court that the place does not discriminate against colored people.

Catholic School Joins Jim Crow Crowd; Bars Race Child

A case of unparalleled class distinction, religious bigotry and racial hatred in the Chicago area was brought to light this week when it became known that Father McGuire, priest-in-charge of St. Margaret's Roman Catholic church, 9837 Throop St., refused to admit a 6-year-old Race child as a pupil in the parochial school.

After Vilma had been in school one week, Father McGuire returned and sent for Mrs. Falls, and when she interviewed the priest, he was given the same information regarding the child and her husband's connections with the Catholic church, as had been told the mother superior.

His reply, according to Mrs. Falls, was that he was sorry "that black children could not attend St. Margaret's school; that the other Catholics in the parish would object; that he would have to refund Mrs. Falls her money she had paid for the girl's tuition and that Vilma would not be admitted to the classes. Mr. and Mrs. Falls have two other children, not yet of school age, and Mr. Falls, incensed at the vicious Jim Crow tactics directed against his little girl, is determined to press the matter and, if possible, to seek adjudication of the matter in the higher councils of the church.

As a strange coincidence, following the barring of the child from the school, the hand of violence was directed against the Falls family and early last Sunday morning, while the entire family was asleep, a seething tear gas bomb was thrown through the front window of the Falls home, terrorizing the parents and their children and spreading consternation in the neighborhood. Since moving into the district the family has been the target for other acts of intimidation and this latest outrage is being investigated by the police. A box containing the bomb is said to have been found near the mother superior informed her that house and is being traced by police in an effort to ascertain who perpetrated the outrage.

Mrs. Falls insists that in all her conversations with the mother superior, the idea was impressed on her that if she would only say she and her family were of the white race, there would be no bar to the admission of her child at school. Since she told the truth, however, she was immediately cataloged as black and her child forced to pay the penalty.

Add Insult to Injury

Adding insult to injury, the priest's refusal to admit the child was made in spite of the fact that she had been baptized in the Catholic faith; that her father is Catholic and both parents before him were of the same faith; that Mr. Falls' brother, Dr. Arthur C. Falls, is one of the best known Race Catholics in the city, being chairman of the Catholic interracial commission, and that Mr. Falls' sister is a nun and teaches school in South Carolina at Sister Mary of the Visitation convent.

According to a statement to a representative of The Chicago Defender, Mrs. Daisy Falls, mother of the child, declared that when the family moved recently to their home on 100th Pl. she went to St. Margaret school to have her daughter, Vilma, entered as a pupil. Being of light color, the Mother Superior asked Mrs. Falls if she were white, and when she received a negative answer, the mother superior, according to Mrs. Falls, insisted that Mrs. Falls was as white as she was.

Blacks Not Admitted

After explaining that she was a member of the Race and that her husband was also, Mrs. Falls declares she was dumbfounded when the mother superior informed her that "Black children were not admitted to the school." Pending the final decision of Father McGuire, however, who was away at the time, the child was allowed to attend classes.

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RELIEF JIM-CROW HALTED IN 'CHI'

C. P. office to protest against the division of work-relief. They stated that colored clients were being given only labor jobs, regardless of their qualifications, while all of the clerical work-relief jobs were being given to white clients. They cited in support of this fact, that no colored men had been assigned to jobs in the Health Department; the County Treasurer's office, the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, of the County Assessors office, although hundreds of white clients on the relief rolls were being assigned to work-relief almost every month regularly, while colored clients were rarely assigned and some never assigned at all.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23—A new and squarer deal was promised this week for colored clients of the Unemployed Relief Service in the division of public work-relief jobs, following the exposure of the injustice and discrimination against them which has been practiced unprotected by the Work Relief Division of the County Welfare Organization for the past two years, which was made by A. C. MacNeal, president of the Chicago Branch, N. A. A. C. P.

Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, president of the Chicago Board of Health, County Treasurer Joseph McDonough and John Conroy, Clerk of the Circuit Court, whose offices have absorbed during the past two years many thousands of persons who have been assigned to work-relief by the welfare agencies, all expressed complete surprise that discrimination and race prejudice had been allowed to fill all of these jobs with white persons by the narrow bias of those in charge of the administration in the Work-Relief jobs in their offices. The only public official using unemployed men on work relief in his office who has so far ignored the exposure of discrimination in the assignments, and who has refused to answer any communication or be interviewed in the matter is J. L. Jacobs, county assessor.

Lay Blame on Bickham

Blame for the discrimination against the colored unemployed men in dispensing the work-relief jobs in public offices is laid at the door of W. L. Bickham, director of the Work-Relief division of the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare by Mr. MacNeal, who for the past two months has been conducting an investigation in behalf of a group of colored unemployed men who brought their plea to the offices of the Chicago, N. A. A. C. P.

In August, a group of south side unemployed men, who are clients of the County Welfare Organization, all of whom have had high school education or better, and who have had experience in clerical work, called at the N. A. A.

Demands \$25,000 of White Restaurateur for Assaulting Her

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 13.—Suit for \$25,000 was filed in federal court here last week by Mrs. Myrtle Douglass of New York through her attorney, Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago against R. W. Snedeker (white), owner of a restaurant at 122 Main St. Mrs. Douglass charged she was abused, manhandled and badly thrown out of Snedeker's place of business on July 19, after she had refused to leave the place through the rear door.

On Sept. 28, Snedeker filed an answer in which he entered a plea of not guilty to the general charges. The matter now is ready for trial and will be heard as soon as it is reached on the court calendar. Attorney Mitchell said Hess has already been demoted to the rank of sergeant and explained that he was disciplined because he had failed to make any record whatsoever of the Douglass affair, nor had he made any record of the arrest in spite of the fact he had detained the couple in his office for more than a half hour. Snedeker is represented by the law firm of Crahen, Sullivan, O'Toole & Sullivan.

Wednesday of this week the police and firemen's board assembled to hear charges against former Police Captain Fred Hess, who also is accused of mistreating Mrs. Douglass and her husband after the episode at the restaurant. The Douglasses, who were visiting in Aurora, had sought the aid of the police and instead of being helped, according to them, the police berated them and ordered them to leave town. The board announced its decision will be given soon.

White Man's Town

In his statement regarding the officer's conduct, filed with the police board, Attorney Mitchell quoted Hess as having told the Douglasses, "This is a white man's business and a white man's town."

"These people," he said, referring to the Snedekers, "can do what they want to and nothing will be done about it. Now you two get out of this town and stay out. You are smart 'Niggers,' but if you don't get out of here quickly you'll be done away with and no one will ever know what happened to you."

Discrimination - 1933

ABOLISH NEGRO WORK SECTION

Council Re-Pledges Not to Meet In Hotels Where Lodging Or Meals Will Be Denied to Any Members.

Because of Race or Color.

CHICAGO, March 1—(ANP)—The International Council of Religious Education, which held its sessions at the Hotel LaSalle in Chicago February 5-6, changed its name to the International Council of Christian Education. It also demonstrated its commitment to the resolution passed the year previous that it would only hold its annual sessions in a hotel or building "where meeting rooms, lodging and meals will be provided to all those who attend without racial discrimination." For this reason the meeting place was changed from the hotel where the session had been held for several years and again changed from a hotel which the management had entered into agreement for the meeting.

The Council also abolished the Negro Work Section at the request of prominent Negro denominational leaders in attendance. The Young People's Section, meeting with the International Council again, voted on record against racial discrimination in hotels. The Young People's group passed this resolution, "In the event no hotel can be found which will care for all of our members without discrimination as to race, either plans be made for a special dining room in a hotel for the use of all delegates and visitors to meetings to the Council meetings in which there will be no race discrimination or for the meetings to be held in a school center or a church where at least meals and meeting places be provided without race discrimination and where dormitory facilities may also be provided if possible."

Bishop L. W. Kyles of Winston-Salem presided over two of the important sections of the Council. Dr. Joseph W. Nicholson, pastor of Jubilee Temple C. M. E. Church of Chicago, and author of the survey "The Negro Church," discussed the findings of that survey; Dr. James W. Eichelberger, Jr., of Chicago, secretary of Christian Education,

Illinois House Gets New Bill to Curb Jim Crowism

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3. — House bill No. 237, which states that "The secretary of state shall revoke the charter of any corporation serving the general public which discriminates against any citizen or citizens of the United States in any manner because of race, creed or color," was acted upon favorably Feb. 21 by the house judiciary committee.

The measure, in dealing with foreign corporations, asks that its license to transact business in the state be canceled if it violates the provisions of the law.

The bill was introduced by Rep. Charles J. Jenkins. In addressing the committee the representative said: "This amendment to the corporation act incorporates in that act the doctrine of the 14th amendment to our federal constitution. Corporations exist at the will of the people. The state is the power of the people who reside herein. This law will protect the people from unjust acts committed by the artificial being they themselves have created and which sometimes like the monster of Frankenstein talks about destroying the creators."

On motion of Representative William E. King the bill was reported out with the recommendation that it "do pass." Representatives Streeper of Alton and Libonati of Chicago were emphatic in statements for the bill.

The roll call was as follows: Aye—Adamowski, chairman; William Carroll, Cross, Galvin, Leroy M. Green, Hennebry, Jenkins, King, Koska, Libonati, McCaskrin, Peffers, Renick, Searle, Sinnett, Slater, Streeper, Sullivan, Swanson, Teel and Elmer C. Wilson. Nay—Burton and F. W. Lewis. Present but not voting—Bookwalter and Borders.

If the measure becomes a law an offended citizen may sue under the civil rights bill and then proceed to prove his case before the secretary of state.

**"FOR COLORED"
SIGN REMOVED**

**Local Branch N.A.A.C.P.
Tells Illinois Terminal
Railroad Sign is Offensive
to Colored People.
Is Taken Down.**

Following a newspaper story in the daily press that the new Illinois Terminal Station, 12th Boulevard and Lucas Avenue had separate waiting rooms for white and colored many protests flooded the President's Office, local branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Pursuant to his duty, President J. E. Mitchell summoned Atty. Sidney R. Redmond, chairman of the Executive Committee, and they together made a trip to the new station, where they found no jim crow sign in the waiting room but upon going downstairs, they found a large sign reading: "For colored" with a hand pointing in a certain direction to the toilet arrangements. Upon further investigation, they found that the toilets to which the hand pointed were to be used exclusively for colored people while the toilets on the other side were to be used for whites.

The matter was then taken up with the Vice President, of the Company who referred us to W. C. Myers, Superintendent of Transportation who stated that because this station would no doubt be used as a terminal for buses, he had thought that the separate toilet facilities would be desirable to Negroes, especially those com-

ing from the South, who were given to inquiring, where there were no designation as to whether toilet facilities were open to them and that the sign in itself was an expression of welcome, which he thought would be appreciated by these people. This and other arguments were adequately met by Atty. Redmond who cited instance after instance of the Negroes' attitude in matters of this sort, and told Mr. Myers and Mr. T. Lynn who is Assistant to the Vice President, that such a sign was offensive to the Negroes and was characteristic of the insults of the South.

Mr. Redmond's arguments were ably backed by President J. E. Mitchell of the local Branch N. A. A. C. P. After arguing "pro" and "con" for two hours, Mr. Myers stated that he would immediately order the signs removed, as much as, the Company had no desire to offend colored people in the way of travel or traveling facilities.

Concluding, the officials of the Railroad expressed their appreciation of the way the officers of the N. A. A. C. P. made their presentation and said it was in this way good will and inter-racial understanding could be promoted.

The same afternoon the sign was removed and the incident has become a matter of history.

NO ISOLATION.

Mrs. Alexander L. Jackson of Chicago, has been awarded damages by a jury against Arthur Thompson, white resort owner, for placarding the Jackson car with a sign reading: "We do not cater to Negroes here."

The Jackson family have a summer home near Center City, Mich. In 1931 Mrs. Jackson and children one hot day went bathing in Lake Michigan in a public beach adjoining Thompson's property. Getting out of the water, they found the obnoxious sign on their car. Securing trustworthy information that Thompson had committed the offense, Alexander L. Jackson sued for \$2,500, the nominal amount provided in the state statute of Michigan.

The most significant feature of the

legal proceedings was the influence exerted by an educated, wealthy white woman in demanding that the plaintiffs be treated fairly by the jury. She made a forceful and convincing presentation of the intelligent, cultured Negro's point of view, asserting that she was qualified to speak authoritatively on the subject, having been a roommate of a colored girl at Oberlin College.

Members of the jury, the majority of whom had been inclined to return a verdict in Thompson's favor, were won over by the eloquent plea for justice in the courts by one of their member and awarded the Jacksons \$1 damages.

The amount given the Chicago family was a secondary consideration, the paramount issue being vindication rather than punitive damages. The action of the white female juror of Michigan had jury was also interpreted as the serving of notice that defying the laws of Michigan by discriminating against Negroes in places of public accommodation would not be tolerated.

The policy of isolation will never promote a better understanding between the races. Had not the college-bred white woman associated with colored students at Oberlin College, one in particular, she would not have known the attitudes, aspirations and cultural qualities of the Negro of the Jackson family type.

Those who would pass separation laws and adopt other drastic methods to insure racial goodwill are only making matters worse. Instead of ameliorating the race problem they are aggravating it for amity and concord cannot be built upon misunderstanding. Understanding can never be brought about through isolation.

The wholesale assignment of colored teachers in our Harlem public schools and the appointment of an all-colored staff of physicians are advocated by some. But it is the contention of The New York Age that such steps would prove dangerous and hurtful to both races.

Hundreds of colored teachers are now

in schools throughout Greater New York where a large opportunity is given them to gain respect and appreciation for the race. In Harlem both the white teacher and colored student profit by daily contact. Under present conditions interracial relations are best advanced.

Why concentrate all the colored physicians at Harlem Hospital? In the liberal and tolerant city of New York local authorities should see to it that they are admitted to the staffs of all city institutions whenever they measure up to requirements. Harlem Hospital should be manned with a mixed staff.

In fighting against isolation the point should be emphasized that the building of an imaginary wall to separate the races is harmful to both. The valuable contacts between the white female juror of Michigan and the race was an education. She spoke not from hearsay but personal knowledge. In converting the jury to her way of thinking she rendered a service to colored and white people.

Jim Crow Bar Hit by Illinois Solon

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 7.—Two outstanding victories in the battle on discrimination against Race persons were won last week by Representatives Charles J. Jenkins, Chicago Re-

publican. He secured passage of a bill directing that the secretary of state revoke the charter of an Illinois corporation serving the general public if it discriminates against any citizen because of race, color or creed. The bill further provides the certificate of authority of a foreign corporation may be revoked for the same reason.

Jenkins' other victory was won when the house adopted a resolution sponsored by him and requesting the Cook county state's attorney to conduct a grand jury investigation of charges of discrimination against Race citizens by certain concessions at the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago.

The resolution directs that the investigation determine "whether or not there is a general criminal conspiracy among them (the concessions) to persist in said criminal violations."

"It is violation of the criminal laws of the state," Jenkins said, "to openly and brazenly carry on a policy of

Report Comes to Windy City N. A. A. C. P. That Discrimination Is Practiced In Shoe Department; Refuse to Fit Negro Customers In Front Row;" Section Provided In the Rear.

CHICAGO, June 29—Following the report of four distinct and separate cases of segregation and discrimination against colored people by sales persons and managers of the Sears-Roebuck stores in this city, A. C. MacNeal, president of the Chicago Branch N. A. A. C. P. has entered into correspondence with high officials of the company to determine whether these jim-crow tactics are a part of the business policy of the concern, and whether it indicates that the Sears-Roebuck company does no longer desire the business of colored buyers throughout the country, both for the mail-order department as well as in the local stores.

Mrs. Susie Myers, 5616 Michigan avenue, Mrs. Hazel Murray, 5935 State street, and Mrs. Ouida Smith, 5045 Michigan avenue, were all refused service at separate times in the front part of the shoe department at the Sears-Roebuck State Street store. They were told to go to the rear row, which is partly hidden by display cases, to have their shoes fitted, they reported. When they complained, they were told that the section had been prepared "for your people" and that if they did not sit in that section they would not be served. Mrs. Myers complained to the manager, who told her that she could not buy shoes except in the back row "even if she paid \$100 for them." These cases were called to the attention of Alfred K. Stern, son-in-law of the late Julius Rosenwald, a director of the Rosenwald Fund, and an official in the Sears-Roebuck Company, who replied that the matter had been investigated by General Woods, president of the Sears-Roebuck Co., who assured that it would not happen again. Nevertheless Mrs. Oneida Cockerell, a resident of the Rosenwald Flats, at 47th and Michigan, was similarly discriminated against at the Sears store, and complained to Robt. R. Taylor, resident manager of the Rosenwald building, who likewise took up the matter with Alfred K. Stern.

Indiana Minister Wins Suit Against White Moxie Theatre

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — (ANP) — Jim-Crowism received a black eye here last week when a jury of twelve white men, after deliberating an hour, returned a verdict in favor of Dr. R. M. Gilbert, pastor of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, in his damage suit against the Galfax Theatre, local subsidiary of the Paramount Public Theatre Corporation.

According to the testimony presented at the trial, in November, 1932, Dr. Gilbert, in company with a visiting minister, purchased tickets to the theatre. Although the tickets entitled them to sit anywhere in the theatre, the usher blocked their passage to the main floor and directed the ministers to the balcony. Dr. Gilbert objected to this and was informed that the management reserved the right to seat patrons wherever it was desirable. In the meantime, whites were pouring into the main floor and Dr. Gilbert insisted that he and his guest be permitted to sit on the main floor, finally asking whether he were being refused because of his color. He was informed that that was not the question, but that the manager simply did not want him on the first floor.

While the argument was going on Dr. Street, a local dentist, who is fair enough to be mistaken for white, passed en route to the main floor and stopped long enough to listen to the statement of the manager. He appeared at the trial and corroborated Dr. Gilbert's testimony and the tickets were presented as further evidence.

Evansville Negroes Win Segregation Fight Can Now Play on Any Tennis Court

(By R. D. O'Hara)

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 29. — What are the young Negroes of the present day thinking, is a question that is constantly being asked. Whether or not the Negro is losing prestige, is being much debated.

A committee of youngsters, recent graduates of Lincoln High School, thoroughly demonstrated to the Citizens of Evansville, and to the world, they were not bound by any fixed rules or precedents, but were thinking for themselves; that they have learned in school from history and laws written by the white man, that in Indiana, there were no laws barring any person, regardless of race and color from any public place.

Among the students of Lincoln High School and recent graduates there are many tennis enthusiasts, and while the City provides adequate tennis courts for the white citizens, Negro citizens have been neglected and refused permission to play on the courts provided for the white citizens at the expense of the tax payers of Evansville, and Vanderburgh County.

Failing to secure the backing of the older Negro citizens and local inter-racial commission, the committee, composed of Stewart Dorsey, son of Mrs. Helen M. Dorsey, former Probation Officer of Vanderburgh County, and valedictorian of the Class of 1933, P. T. Miller, Jr., valedictorian of the class of 1932, son of Prof. and Mrs. P. T. Miller, Billie and Burgeon Holland, sons of Mrs. Pauline Holland, teacher in Lincoln School, and Paul Gill, outstanding student in Lincoln High School, after a conference with Attorney R. D. O'Hara, as to the rights of Negroes in the State of Indiana, met with Mr. E. E. Eppley, Recreational Director of the City.

The committee reports that the Recreational Director because of the youth of the committee, at first tried to avoid the issue, and convince the committee that it was against the law for Negroes and

whites to play upon the same court.

That they would have to take the matter up with Mayor Frank Griesse. The Committee however stood its ground, and not only quoted the advice given by their attorney, but produced the Indiana Statute, containing the Bill of Rights, and convinced both the Recreational Director and the Mayor they were within their rights.

The mayor admitted to the young committee there was no law barring them from playing on any courts maintained by the City, and as this article is being written, these young men are enjoying a game of tennis upon one of best courts in the City.

Thus have these young men demonstrated to the world, what they are thinking; that they are fearless and have more back bone than their elders even though they are not of voting age. If every Negro of voting age, would demonstrate the back bone, these youngsters have displayed, there would be no question as to the rights of the Negro in Indiana under the Civil Rights Bill.

SOCIAL BAN PLACED AT KANSAS SCHOOL

3-24-33
Kansas City
Pittsburgh, Kan., Mar. 24. Special—The Pittsburg Teachers, Council ordered separate social affairs for different races in a mass meeting held here recently following a club party in which three white students broke all social barriers of discrimination and danced with three Negro girls.

Considerable uproar occurred on the campus when the news was spread over the campus and the city. So much so until the three white youths lost their social privileges for the rest of the school term.

The mingling of white and Negro students last week was at an informal dance held in connection with the meeting of the Forum club.

The dancing took place at the weekly meeting of the Forum club, an organization sponsored by the college Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. About twenty-five students attended the meeting. After the business session, at which one of the Negro girl students read a report, the young men danced with Negro girls.

News of the mixed dance spread about the campus and kept boarding houses, fraternities and sororities buzzing until Monday when a mass meeting of men students was held on the campus. The college student council was asked to take action in the affair.

All three young men have good scholastic standings and have been active in student work through their college careers.

The Forum club meets weekly for the discussion of current events. It is open to anyone, though its members are mostly from the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Negroes have been attending the meetings regularly. The dance had been scheduled on the social calendar of the

college and two college professors acted as chaperons. It was the first time, however, that whites and Negroes had openly danced together at a college event. It was stated at the college that it was not known before the dance that mixed dancing was to take place.

The boys involved are Alfred Bayse, president of the Forum club; John Price, Pittsburg, a graduate student and former president of the college Y. M. C. A., and Ralph Price, Pittsburg, a senior and vice president of the college Y. M. C. A. The Price boys are brothers.

Negro Partners At Dance Bring Students Penalty

3-23-33
Missouri
PITTSBURGH, Kas., March 22 (AP)—The student council of the Kansas State Teachers college here has deprived three men, all seniors, of all social privileges for dancing with Negro girl students at a "social hour" sponsored by the Y. M. C. A.

The students are Ralph and John Price, brothers, and Alfred Bayse. The Prices and Bayse, advocating intermingling of the races at school affairs, asked the three Negro girls to dance with them and one white girl student was persuaded to dance with a Negro youth.

Dr. W. A. Brandenburg, president of the college, said Wednesday:

"A problem of discipline arose. The student council has handled it and the incident is closed."

COLOR LINE BOBS UP AT STATE SCHOOL

Three White Boys Dance With Negro Girls and Lose Privileges

The objections commonly raised to the two races meeting in friendship is well illustrated by this incident at Pittsburg, Kas., Teachers college. Illicit relationships across the color line, neither during slavery nor

since, have aroused the moralists. But this interracial dance, held in a seemly place, with proper supervision, and characterized by exemplary conduct is condemned because the participants are of the two races. Had they been of either it would have been commended.

The event will make thinking people realize how prejudice condemns dark-skinned people not for what they do, but for being what God made them.

PITTSBURGH, Kas.,—The student council of the Pittsburg State Teachers college has drawn the color line. It has decreed that no social functions for whites can be attended by Negroes and that the two races must not gather socially. In other words they must not meet on the college campus grounds or in the city. The student council would prefer that they slip around illegitimately.

All the trouble arose Monday when it was learned that a group of Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. members gathered at the Forum club which meets weekly to discuss current problems. The meeting is open to others. Two college professors acted as chaperons. A dance took place in which a black boy danced with a white girl and three white boys danced with Negro girls.

Had a blaze leveled all the buildings on the campus, no greater furor and excitement would have prevailed among the whites. While nothing out of the ordinary, nothing which would have not taken place at any social functions among the best bred people took place, the campus, fraternity and sorority houses were in a buzz of excitement. Monday it was decided to hold a mass meeting at which the student council was called upon to act.

John and Ralph Price, two brothers from Pittsburg, and Alfred Bayse of Coates, Kas., have had their social privileges taken away from them for the next semester.

John is a graduate student and former president of the college Y. M. C. A. Ralph is a senior and is vice-president of Young Men's Christian Association. Bayse is a graduate student in history and president of the Forum club. The club is fostered by the Y. M. and Y. W. groups. At the gathering which caused all the flareup, 25 students attended.

The Negro students are not at all upset over the matter. There has been some talk of candidates for the track and other athletic teams withdrawing. It has been pointed out that Clifford Madison, Lawrence Swisher and Delbert White were the mainstays on the 1932 track team and that all the students were glad to have the school get the points garnered by these Negro youths.

"What heart can Swisher, who remains, have to give his all for the screaming white youth who hates

the color of his skin?" asked one of the Negro girl students today.

Students Disciplined For Dance With Negro Girls

3-23-33
Missouri
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The students are Ralph and John Price, brothers, and Alfred Bayse. The Prices and Bayse, advocating intermingling of the races at school affairs, asked the three Negro girls to dance with them and one white girl student was persuaded to dance with a Negro youth.

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"A problem of discipline arose. The Student Council has handled it and the incident is closed."

White Boy's Word Better Than Negro

11-17-33
Kansas City, Kansas
A bit of justice worthy of King Solomon of old, was handed down in the City Police Court last Tuesday by Judge Steinrauf, police judge. The particular case was one involving two youths, one colored and one white, who were disputing over the possession of a bicycle or rather parts thereof.

James Carper, 19-year-old Negro boy was riding the bicycle, when a white boy saw it and allegedly recognized several of the integral parts as those which had been removed from his wheel a few hours earlier. The boy told his father who arrived on the scene and accosted Carper and informed him that the bicycle belonged to his son, Floyd Taber. Carper steadfastly maintained that it was his. Police were called and Carper was arrested on a petit larceny charge and booked for trial the following day in police court.

The case took up nearly two hours in court. The particular bicycle in question was produced and placed across the judge's desk; several colored youths were present to testify in Carper's behalf; a young white boy and Taber's father were on the scene to identify the parts claimed

by the plaintiff.

Carper was represented by Raymond Reynolds, local attorney. The six colored boys testified that the bicycle belonged to Carper; that he had owned said vehicle for over three months; and, that the parts claimed by the white youth were identical if not the same as those possessed by Carper months before Taber's disappearance. One youth testified that he had sold Carper the frame for the sum of fifty cents; another had sold Carper the frame for the sum of fifty cents; another had sold him the wheels, seat and tires. All remained adamant under the cross examining of the city prosecutor.

Taber testified that he knew the parts belong to him because "they look like his." He admitted, when questioned by Reynolds, that all parts were standard parts and could be secured at any accessory shop but insisted that as he had missed his parts that afternoon and had seen a colored boy with some resembling them, they must belong to him.

Judge Ignores Evidence
It was perhaps unfortunate for the judge that these were not the days of Solomon. It was again unfortunate that he could not have ordered the bicycle "to be cut into half" and each youth given a half. This method would not work but the judge had a novel and new method of rendering justice.

The city had not proved its case. It had only proved that Taber had lost parts resembling those of Carper's. A question also arose as to whether the changes could be accomplished in the short time that elapsed between the hour that Taber had discovered his parts missing and the accosting of Carper. No jury in the country, not even in good old Alabama, would say that the charge was true "beyond a reasonable question of doubt." The consensus of courtroom opinion was that Carper could not be judged guilty.

They reckoned, however, without the judicial mind of the worthy judge. He admitted the fact but stated that in his mind the parts belonged to Taber and thus rendered the verdict, also fining the defendant \$10. Besides it seemed Taber was a white boy and altho Carper had six witnesses to substantiate his ownership, in such a case it is safer to believe a white boy.

Reynolds attempted to address the court stating that he believed the six colored boys were as much considered as one white boy, but Judge Steinrauf refused to listen.

The case will be appealed to the District Court according to the attorney.

HOUSE ADOPTS RESOLUTION TO PROBE JIM CROW AT K. U.

TOPEKA.—The house of representatives adopted Monday, November 20, the resolution introduced November 16 by Representative Blount providing for a committee of three members to investigate discrimination against Negro students at the University of Kansas in Lawrence. Specific instances of discrimination in nurse training, the medical school and military department were cited in Blount's report.

Call 7-24-33

The committee would report at the next regular session of the legislature, according to Blount's resolution. The legislature is holding a special session called by Governor Alf M. Landon.

K. U. FACULTY EXPLAINS

LAWRENCE. — Reports that Representative Blount of Wyandotte county had introduced in the special legislative session at Topeka a resolution calling for an investigation of discrimination against Negroes at the University of Kansas brought forth explanations from faculty members of the institution Saturday. Jim Crow in medicine, nurse training and R. O. T. C. work at the university were cited in the record.

Lack of sufficient clinical facilities at the Kansas university Medical school in Rosedale, Kas., was given by O. O. Stolland, secretary of the institution, as the only reason Negroes were not accepted in the medical school.

Mr. Stolland stated that there was no permanent ward for Negro patients in the medical department. He said he hoped that some day clinical facilities would be provided for Negro medical students.

"No Place To Serve"

He pointed out that the two-year pre-medic courses were open to Negroes of the university. Dr. Stolland said they usually took their medical work at Negro institutions such as Howard university and others.

In explaining the military training situation, Major W. C. Koenig, head of the department of Military science and tactics, said that Negroes had never been denied the right to join the R. O. T. C.

He said that military work at the school consists of coast artillery and engineering training and

Discrimination-1933

PLAN TO FORCE SHOWDOWN ON J.C. MEASURE

Afro-American
**Goodman Tells Com-
mittee How to Push
Legislation Through**

**START WAR CHEST
TO AID FIGHT**

**A.M.E., Bapt. Bodies
to Observe Repeal Sun.**

A fight to wipe the jim crow law off the statute books of Maryland got under way this week when the Citizens Jim Crow Repeal Committee organized to wage a battle for the measure introduced last week by Delegate Alexander Goodman (Dem., Fourth District), on all fronts.

The bill, which was referred to the judiciary committee of the House of Delegates, is expected to pass that body within the next two weeks and will go to the Senate where the real fight for and against the measure, is expected.

Plans Stiff Fight

At the last two meetings of the committee, which will number 100 men and women of both races when completed this week, a vigorous plan of battle was outlined. The members of this committee already serving are: William N. Jones, Dr. Broadus Mitchell, Mrs. Fannie Howard, Mrs. Howard Young, Dr. Edward L. Israel, Gough McDaniels, Delegate Alexander Goodman, Dr. Albert Blumberg, Harry T. Pratt, Bernard Ades, Louis Berger, William L. Fitzgerald, Dr. E. A. Schall, Dr. Howard Young, Mrs. A. L. Gaines, Gustave Blsger, Mrs. Harry T. Pratt, Miss Juanita Jackson.

Dr. Ernest Lyon, Willard Allen,

the Rev. A. J. Payne, the Rev. A. Stansbury, "but the financial condition is now under control." J. Crawley, Dr. Peter Ainslie, Charles Sanders, Dr. Herndon White, Mrs. Herndon White, Clarence M. Mitchell, the Rev. J. T. Colbert, the Rev. T. S. Henderholt, the Rev. W. R. Bratcher, David Taliferro, John T. Whiting, the Rev. W. H. Harris, the Rev. W. H. Baker, and the Rev. W. H. Harris, president of the Hagerstown district, stated, "Nearly all the congregations in the Hagerstown district have asked for the return of their pastors." The Rev. Mr. Harris also related that he had recently attended services with the Revs. H. Beard, W. H. Baker, and E. Addison.

"Two of these churches have only two members," the Rev. Mr. Bratcher stated, "and one of these is blind. The other church has a membership of 12, but only two or three persons are maintaining the church. In the last three months I have only received \$8," the minister told the conference.

"The work at Elkridge is progressing," the Rev. W. H. Baker declared. "The church has added four converts recently. We expect a good conference report and are planning to pay the presiding elder in full and give him a reception at the end of the fourth quarterly."

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The Rev. J. G. Martin spoke of the effect of the bad weather on church attendance during the last few weeks, and hoped for improvement.

"We are doing the best we can at Ebenezer," reported the Rev. H. Beard.

Educational Aid

A proposal to throw open the doors of the Bethel A.M.E. Church to the recreation center of the educational system, was recounted by the Rev. A. C. Clark. This action was brought about by the recent cut in the school system which affected community work, and the desire of the church to offset the impairment.

Prof. W. L. Wright, assistant resident of Lincoln University, was the guest speaker at the annual Young People's Day, at the Grace Presbyterian Church, according to the Rev. J. T. Colbert, pastor. Prof. Wright spoke on "Education," at the morning service, and gave another talk at 3:30 p.m. The Morgan College Glee Club furnished music at the evening service.

"We have a fine outlook at Handley Church," remarked the Rev. J. A. Hawkins, who announced the addition of another convert, Sunday, and the joining of 15 children with the Sunday school.

"Allen Church was threatened to be sold 24 hours after I took charge there," related the Rev. R.

NEW J.C. REPEAL BILL OFFERED IN THE SENATE

**Altfeld (Dem. 4th Dis-
trict) Offers Second
Measure.**

**CITIZENS' COM.
ORGANIZING**

**Believe Chances Good
to Put Bill Over Now**

Probability of an early consideration of measures to repeal the jim crow law in Maryland was assured

Wednesday when Senator E. Milton Altfeld, Democrat, Fourth District, Baltimore, introduced a bill to this effect, in the Senate.

The bill, which was immediately referred to the committee on judiciary proceedings, was the second one offered this session, one already being offered in the House of Delegates by Alexander Goodman, also of the Fourth District.

Ask Hearings

The Citizens' Jim Crow Appeal Committee, which is organizing a state-wide campaign to push the measures through the body at this session, has asked hearings before both of the committees, and it is believed that both measures will be reported favorably.

The real fight, however, to get a repeal measure through will take place in the Senate where opposition to the bill will be concentrated. Two years ago, a measure whereby the bill for repeal was favorably reported, but reported "lost" by the Senate clerk just a short while before adjournment, served to kill the measure. At that time, it was said, the plan to "lose" the bill was agreed upon as a

Maryland

means of preventing a record vote. Watty, the Rev. C. Y. Trigg, Ed. It was even rumored that some of those who had pledged support of the measure agreed upon the plan. C. Hughes, Jr., Dr. G. Grant Scott, Councilman Daniel Ellison, the Rev. W. I. Snowden, Dr. Gertrude C. Bussey, and the Rev. George E. Curry.

Creating Sentiment

According to William N. Jones, chairman of the committee who was in Annapolis last week there seems to be a better chance for the measure this year. No chances, however, are being taken, he said. The committee is organizing state-wide support of both white and colored citizens for the measure. A petition is being circulated, and besides hearings before the committee, there will be a large mass meeting. The real work is being done through committees and individuals who will interview personally, not only every member of the State Legislature, but Democratic party leaders who are engineering affairs at the state capitol.

Open Headquarters

This week the committee opened headquarters at 521 McMechen Street, from which place they will organize committees throughout the state.

The following resolution is being sent churches, lodges, civic, business and political organizations which are asked to pass them officially that they may be included in hearings before the committees. A petition and coupon for individuals who will sign the petition is being circulated and also printed in this issue of the AFRO-AMERICAN. Individuals are asked to sign this coupon and send it in to the Citizens' Jim Crow Repeal Committee, 521 McMechen Street, Baltimore, Md.

Teacher Salaries

At a meeting of the committee on Saturday it was also decided to get solidly behind a bill for the equalization of teachers' salaries. The petition being circulated includes both measures.

Among new members of the committee who joined in the fight this week were Dr. Jacob Hollander, professor of economics of Johns Hopkins University and Miss Gertrude C. Bussey of Goucher College.

When completed this week, this committee will number 100 members. At the last meeting the following members were on its roll: William N. Jones, Mrs. Fannie W. Howard, Mrs. Howard Young, Dr. Broadus Mitchell, Dr. Edward L. Israel, Alexander Goodman, Gough McDaniels, Dr. Albert Blumberg, Harry T. Pratt, Bernard Ades, William L. Fitzgerald, Louis Berger, Dr. Howard Young, Mrs. A. L. Gaines, Gustave Blsger, Sidney Hollander, Mrs. Harry T. Pratt, Miss Juanita Jackson, Dr. Ernest Lyon, Willard Allen, the Rev. A. J. Payne, Dr. Peter Ainslie, the Rev. A. J. Crawley, Clarence Saunders, Dr. Herndon White, Clarence M. Mitchell, the Revs. J. T. Colbert, T. S. Henderholt, Mrs. Herndon White, David Taliferro, the Rev. W. R. Batcher, John T. Whiting, Mrs. Lillian M. Jackson, Dr. Louis Young, the Rev. L. L. Williams, Clarence Young, Carl J. Murphy, Dr. Jacob Hollander, Dean John W. Haywood, the Rev. Julius Carroll, Dr. James A. White, Mrs. Anna L. McMechen, George

Resolution

"Jim crow in all its forms is a method of exploiting minority groups. The minority groups, Negro and foreign-born whites, as well as the native Americans, are realizing ever more clearly under the blows of the economic crisis, their community of interest. We are convinced that the separation resulting from all forms of jim crowism is artificial and unjustifiable.

"In Maryland one of the forms of jim crowism is the practice of separating Negro and white passengers on trains and steamboats. Another form is the paying of lower salaries to Negro teachers than to white teachers for the same work.

"Our organization condemns these laws and demands that they be repealed by the present session of the Maryland Legislature."

JIM CROW REPEAL HEARING NEXT WEEK

Afro-American
2-25-33
A hearing on the Jim Crow repeal bill, introduced in the State Senate by Senator E. Milton Altfeld, Fourth District, Baltimore, has been set for 10:30 Wednesday morning, March 1. It was announced this week. Plans for the hearing were made by Senator Altfeld who is a member of the Citizens' Jim Crow Repeal Committee pushing the affair. One of the biggest and most representative delegations, which will include the heads of leading civic, religious, fraternal and business organizations in the state, will go to Annapolis to appear before the committee on Judiciary Proceedings at the hearing Wednesday. The committee is making an effort this year to get the matter before the Senate as early as possible where the real fight will have to be waged. There will be no let-up in the efforts in the House, but indications are that if it passes the

Senate, there will be little opposition in the House of Delegates. Arrangements have been made by the committee to watch every step in the progress of the measure and to make a daily effort to keep it moving.

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J.C. REPEAL BILL HEARING SET

A hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee on Judiciary Affairs has been set for 10 o'clock next Wednesday morning, March 1, it was announced last week.

The Citizens Jim Crow Repeal Committee is planning to have a large number of citizens appear before the committee. Senator E. Milton Atfield, who introduced this measure into the Senate, has arranged for the hearing in the Senate chamber. The delegation will include not only leaders in all parties, but representatives of the various white and colored, business, religious and fraternal organizations.

The committee has asked the AFRO-AMERICAN to announce that it is asking all interested citizens and organizations to join this delegation. Call or write William N. Jones, chairman, if you can be present on Wednesday.

Eastern Shore Citizens Do Not Want J.C. Repeal, Says Salisbury Senator

David J. Ward Tells Committee Both Races are Satisfied with Jim Crow Law. Group Asks Shore Leaders to Write Him and Other Senators Letters.

That Eastern Shore colored people are satisfied with the Maryland Jim Crow law and that they are not asking for its repeal is the opinion of Senator David J. Ward, of Salisbury. He said in a letter to the Citizens Jim Crow Repeal Committee in response to a request that he support the measure when it comes up in the Senate.

Against His Wishes
In his reply to the letter from the committee, Senator Ward stated:

"Have your letter dated the 24th instant, asking if I can help in passing the repeal of the Jim Crow law bills that have been introduced during this session of the legislature.

"Wish to advise that a repeal of this law is absolutely against my wishes and I find it necessary to vote against it. Sorry to have to disagree with you, however, we do not find on the Eastern Shore where any of the Negroes are asking for this repeal; they are satisfied and so are the whites."

Asked to Write Him
In order that Senator Ward may have a better idea of how the colored people in his county and other

themselves in favor of the repeal. A complete list of those heard from will be made public at an early date.

Governor Ritchie
Governor Albert C. Ritchie wrote the committee this week that as soon as he was able to get from under the pressure of helping to straighten out the financial matters, he would give some consideration to this measure. From its headquarters here the committee is planning for the final effort to get the measure over.

In addition a number of independent organizations and citizens are exerting efforts to put sentiment behind the repeal bill. It is expected that within the next week it will be reported out of the Senate Committee on Judiciary Affairs. Another delegation will go to Annapolis on the day it is scheduled to come up on the floor of the Senate.

Group In Md. Fights Old Law Of Segregation

Eastern Shore Senator
Says "Negroes Are Not
Dissatisfied Generally"

SALISBURY, Md., March—That Negroes in Maryland's Eastern Shore are up in arms against Jim Crow laws, instead of being "satisfied" with conditions as they exist, is pointed out in an open letter to State Senator David J. Ward, by Rev. J. L. Daniels, president of Salisbury's Parent Teacher Association.

The letter is in answer to one written by the Senator to the Citizens Jim Crow Repeal Committee in which he says that the repeal bill now before the Maryland Assembly "is absolutely against my wishes." The Senator then attempts to justify his prejudiced stand by adding that "we do not find on the Eastern Shore where any of the Negroes are asking for the repeal; they are satisfied and so are the whites."

In his letter the minister reminded the Senator that if he really had wanted to know what the Negroes on the Eastern Shore think about Jim Crow laws, "it would have been necessary to use the telephone and seek the views of the Negro leaders in your own home town."

The repeal committee is summoning every possible bit of political pressure and the prestige of leaders throughout the State in an effort to get favorable action on the repeal bill when it is reported out of Committee on Judiciary Affairs. Governor Ritchie has promised consideration of the measure as soon as he released from the heavy pressure of financial cares.

ANNAPOLIS MAYOR FAVORS J.C. REPEAL

ANNAPOLIS.—With a better denunciation of Communists, Mayor Queenstedd intimated to a group seeking executive clemency for the seven protestors against the Jim Crow law, recently arrested, that they would be probably released at the close of the legislature.

In the group were: Mrs. Howard Young, Mrs. Margaret Hawkins, Dr. James A. White, and E. W. Baker, of the AFRO staff, all of Baltimore.

Mrs. Young, who acted as spokesman, stated she felt that the prisoners had been sufficiently punished through the mauling given them by the local police.

Is For Square Deal
"I'll keep an eye on the situation," the mayor declared, "but I believe they will be let out at the close of the legislature. I stand for a square deal, whether a man is colored or white."

Referring to the melee when the demonstrators were arrested, the executive stated: "We don't condone mob demonstrations. I saw the one when the Euel Lee case was up before the Supreme Court the first time. It was like bitter gall to me to see the whites, surrounded by colored, cursing and damning every American official."

Assailing Louis Berger, secretary of the I.L.D., one of the prisoners held under \$1,000 bond, Mayor Queenstedd told the group that the demonstration hurt the cause of the Jim Crow repeal.

"You can best reap by having committees of say three or five persons contact each senator," continued the mayor. "I saw that group with Berger. They were not of your intelligent people. They were easily led and they are hurting the cause."

The mayor expressed the hope that the bill would be passed by the present legislature.

Yagaries of Jim Crow

The Indianapolis Recorder publishes an account of a civil rights suit won by the Rev. R. A. Gilbert, pastor of a Baptist Church in South Bend, Indiana, against a moving picture theatre there which barred him from the main floor on account of color.

The case was tried before a jury but the nature of the defense set up by the theatre's attorneys is not stated nor had the amount of damages to be awarded been announced at the time of publication.

The result in this case would seem to indicate that Indiana has some sort of Civil Rights Law, yet in another column of the same issue the Recorder has an article contrasting the relative smallness of the attendance at the jim crow "Green Pastures" show here to the large attendance at a similar performance about a year ago in Indianapolis in which Bill (Bojangles) Robinson appeared.

Incidentally, in relating the latter occurrence, the Recorder says that previous to the Bojangles jim crow show, "this theatre had never before admitted colored people under any circumstances."

Now, it seems strange indeed that if there is a civil rights law in the state that such a condition is permitted to stand, just as it is equally strange that such a condition and similar conditions in other respects stand here where there is also a civil rights law.

North Carolina, Ahoy!

While Maryland has been talking about filing suit and suing up persons in whose name the suit might be filed, Thomas R. Hocutt, of Durham, N.C., has secured a mandamus to compel the State University of North Carolina to admit him to the school of pharmacy.

Mr. Hocutt will win his case if he has a good lawyer and if he has availed himself of the advice of associations like the N.A.A.C.P., which has made an extensive study on this subject of state universities which are open only to whites and which bar colored persons.

In the first place, the mandamus is the proper legal weapon to use in compelling a public official to perform his public duty. In the second place, the right of our children, under the 14th Amendment, not to be discriminated against with respect to such public education as the state provides for its residents, is one whose existence and propriety is nowhere disputed in theory.

Not even the most prejudiced Southern court may reasonably be expected to uphold the propriety of state action which provides educational facilities for whites and denies them altogether for Negroes.

Let Maryland, Virginia, and every other state which provides college or professional education for whites only seek relief in the courts.

The law is on our side; we need only expert counsel who can touch the proper buttons and pull the proper levers.

Discrimination - 1933

Maryland.

Maryland Jim Crow Repeal Bill Gets Setback

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The bill to repeal the Jim Crow law suffered a setback last night when the Senate, by vote of 12 to 11, rejected a favorable report from the Judiciary Committee on the measure. It may be revived through a parliamentary procedure within the next two days.

Senator E. Milton Allfeld, of Baltimore, author of the bill, defended it on the floor, and Senator Dudley G. Roe, of Queen Anne's County, spoke against it before the vote was taken.

The repeal measure has been favorably acted upon by the house of assembly.

How They Voted on the Jim Crow Repeal Bill

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The bill to repeal the Jim Crow car law affecting railroads and steamboats in the State was lost 11-12 last week in the State Senate. Thurman C. Atkinson, Baltimore, whose vote would have caused the bill to pass, was absent. Five other Senators absented themselves.

These Voted for the Bill!

They Are Your Friends

Walter J. Mitchell (Dem.) Charles County.
E. Milton Allfeld, (Dem.) Baltimore.
J. David Baile, (Rep.) Carroll County.
J. Glenn Beall, (Rep.) Allegany County.
L. C. Beauchamp, (Rep.) Somerset County.
John H. Bouse, (Dem.) Baltimore.
George A. Frick, (Dem.) Baltimore.
James T. Kennedy, (Dem.) Baltimore.
Henry W. McComas, (Rep.) Garrett County.
B. H. McKindless, (Dem.) Baltimore.
Wallace Williams, (Rep.) Cecil County.

These Voted Against the Bill!

See That They Are Defeated For Reelection.

S. S. Beck, (Dem.) Kent County.
Joseph A. Coad, (Dem.) St. Marys County.
J. L. Donovan, (Dem.) Howard County.
A. G. Ensor, (Dem.) Harford County.
Nelson H. Fooks, (Dem.) Caroline County.
R. P. Melvin, (Dem.) Anne Arundel County.
Dudley G. Roe, (Dem.) Queen Annes County.
D. G. McIntosh, Jr., (Dem.) Baltimore County.
Milton L. Veasey, (Dem.) Worcester County.
David J. Ward, (Dem.) Wicomico County.
J. C. Webster, (Dem.) Calvert County.
W. Earl Withgott, (Dem.) Talbot County.

These Were Absent!

Friends Are Not Absent When You Need Them; Defeat Them at the Next Election!

Thurman C. Atkinson, (Dem.) Baltimore.
W. N. Andrews, (Rep.) Dorchester County.
W. D. Byron, (Dem.) Washington County.
Lansdale G. Sasscer, (Dem.) Prince Georges County.
Robert G. Hilton, (Dem.) Montgomery County.
E. L. Coblentz, (Dem.) Frederick County.

Roe Thinks Group Should be Proud of State Jim Crow Law

ANNAPOLIS—Although he had a colored couple for whom he has the "highest regard" in his employ for the past 26 years, Senator Dudley Roe, leading opponent of the so-called Jim Crow repeal measure, believes that the separation of the races on boats and trains is one way that racial purity can be maintained.

Senator Roe, who has a son from Queen Annes County, believes that the colored group should feel proud of the law which will help them to keep their blood pure. He will admit that he may be wrong in his position, but offers no hope that he may change it.

A calm-mannered man with a characteristic droll, Senator Roe's eyes flash when he resents accusations that he is fighting the colored group. He vehemently claims his respect for them and their respect for him.

Wants Bloods Pure

"I think the colored people have done wonderful," he told a representative of the AFRO, Friday "and I would be the last person to try to do anything to hinder them. I believe in keeping bloods pure. In my mind, the law separating the colored and white travelers is no reflection upon the colored race. They should be proud of the fact that they have a place provided for them. I think they should have as fair a deal as the other races."

At this point, Senator Roe, who is an Episcopalian, referred to his respect for the Rev. George F. Bragg. He spoke generally of his admiration of the group's contributions to American civilization.

"Many people," he continued, "think I am against the colored race, that I hate them, but this is not true. All I am trying to do is keep the races pure. I have a man and wife who have been living with me for the past 26 years. I have the greatest respect for them, as great as I have for any white person."

Senator Roe summarized his speech opposing the repeal of the Jim Crow law as follows:

"I am in favor of justice, fair play, and equality for all our people and members of the different races, but I believe in separation of the races and the maintenance of the purity of each."

"If there is any condition anywhere in the state where the colored people are being treated unjustly or unfairly and not receiving the same accommodations and the same conveniences as the white people, I will do all in my power to

correct and remedy such a situation.

Accuses Reds

"I think most of the agitation for the repeal of this law came not from our substantial colored citizens but came from those who were mixed up with the Communists and are really a dangerous part of our population. I am on friendly terms with the colored people of my county. They are fond of me and I am fond of them. I always try to see that they receive a square deal."

Gets No Protest

"Up to the present time no member of the colored race in my county has asked me to vote for the repeal of this law."

Let's All Go to Jail at Least Once

Following the visit of a delegation of 100 persons to the legislature in Annapolis, Maryland, last week to urge the repeal of the Jim Crow law requiring separation of the races on railroads and steamboats within the state, three men were arrested for violating the law on the W.B. and A. Electric Railroad train.

One of them was Louis Berger, white, secretary of the International Labor Defense, a Communist organization.

Mr. Berger and two aides occupied the colored section en route from Baltimore to Annapolis without protest from the conductor, but were arrested on the return trip when they entered the front section of the white coach and declined to move.

Taken to the Annapolis jail, Berger asked not to be separated from his two friends and was placed in that section of the lock-up "reserved for colored persons."

Paraphrasing the Scriptures, the Communists are saying "Greater love hath no man than this, that he go to jail for his friends."

A Japanese visitor in New York recently said to his colored friend, "I do not understand why you permit yourself to be refused service in a public restaurant."

A follower of Mahatma Gandhi and his non-resistance program would not understand either. Communists do understand and for this reason are popularizing the weapons of picketing, non-resistance, and violation of hateful ordinances. They propose the ennoblement of arrest and imprisonment to heroism and martyrdom.

It is the world-wide principle of civilization that no people are worthy of rights and privileges unless they are willing to suffer for them, go to jail for them and, if necessary, to die for them.

Mr. Berger's sacrifice is not lost in Maryland. Both of his assistants are men from the ranks of the unemployed. What better use of their

time could they or thousands like them make for ready to go to jail rather than ride in Jim Crow cars, we will have no more of them.

Our hats off again to Mr. Berger and his Communist associates. When all of us are

AN EPISODE IN THE DRIVE AGAINST THE JIM-CROW LAWS OF MARYLAND

By ALAN CALMER

BALTIMORE, Md.—The heightening of the struggle for Negro rights is finding expression in a number of new challenges to the status quo in the United States. In the Maryland "Free State" at the time of the extensive preparations for the Scottsboro March, there occurred another episode in which Communist principles on the Negro question were once more transformed into action.

A committee headed by Louis Berger—secretary of the Baltimore division of the International Labor Defense—and including two Negro comrades, were returning from Annapolis, the state capital, where they had presented their demands for repeal of the Maryland Jim-Crow laws. Sitting together in a W. B. & A. Railway car, they were arrested violating the very statute they were determined to eradicate. They were released upon payment of an exorbitant bail.

Organize Protest Group

Later, when the state legislature staged a hearing against the repeal of these laws, the I. L. D. organized a small protest group of Negro and white workers. Arriving at the State House, they were refused admittance. They formed a meeting on the State House steps, and exposed the policy of the State government.

As the delegation marched to their chartered truck to return to Baltimore, the police followed close behind. When all, except five or six of the marchers, had entered the truck, the cops quickly barred the door and turned upon the remaining workers. These included Louis Berger, veteran leader of working class struggles in Maryland. They were savagely attacked, then arrested and charged with assaulting the officers. Without receiving hospital treatment, they were thrown into jail. One of the white workers, a seaman, became so ill that the state officials grew alarmed and hastily shipped him back to Baltimore. Apparently they were afraid he would die on their hands.

Six-Month Sentence

On the very eve of the Scottsboro March, the workers were brought to trial. Berger, as the leader of the demonstration, was given an outrageous sentence of six months. It was rumored before the trial that the attorney general had declared he was out to "get" Berger. The courageous action of Negro bystanders, who testified that the police had attacked the workers, was ignored by the court.

On the first charge—violation of the Jim-Crow law—the judge set a fine of a hundred dollars. Bernard Ades, I. L. D. attorney, quickly

checked the statute. Fifty dollars was the MAXIMUM penalty. The judge had to crawl. It was a "mistake," he mumbled.

The Fight Continued

Berger and the other Annapolis victims have been confined to the House of Correction. It is next to impossible to see them. Berger's wife is permitted to visit him only once in two weeks—and then for not more than fifteen minutes. Even hardened criminals are afforded better treatment.

Banners denouncing the entire frame-up were carried in the Scottsboro March. Immediately after the march, the fight for the liberation of the Annapolis prisoners was resumed. The case has been appealed. However, the bail of a professional bondholder of Annapolis has been refused, although on subsequent cases his bond has been accepted. Telegrams of protest from many organizations have been sent. The issue is being raised at mass meetings. A mass offensive must be built around this case.

The Color Line in Catholic Schools

By FATHER JOHN F. CARROLL, S.J.

During the past two months, at the inception of each school year, the pulpits in our churches have resounded to the phrase "Catholic education for Catholic schools for all the Catholic youth." Discourses and instructions were delivered, setting forth the beauty and advantages, both temporal and spiritual of a truly Catholic education. The self-sacrifices and devotion of our priests, brothers and nuns, who make Catholic education a possibility, were deservedly praised.

Catholic parents were reminded of the positive injunction imposed upon them by Canon Law to give their little ones a Catholic education.

Now let us suppose that you who read this article are colored; that you were seated in a Catholic Church listening to a sermon on Catholic education; and that during his talk the priest reiterated the phrase "we want every Catholic child in this parish in our Catholic school." What would have been your mental reaction?

If you lived in certain sections of

this country (not only below the Mason-Dixon line) your thoughts would hardly coincide with those of the preacher. Especially, if you had raised and endeavored to educate a Catholic family. You might mentally distinguish the statement to read, "we want every white Catholic child in our white schools." Why the term Catholic was omitted in the second phrase will soon be evident.

Lack of Color

Within recent years, our Catholic educators, freed from the cares of school construction, scholastic recognition, and such matters, have been directing their attention to the problem child, the rural child, and even the long neglected deaf-mute child; but what is being done for the dark complected child? Little, if anything whatsoever. Of the 2,500,000 or more Negro school children in this country, I doubt whether as many as 15,000 colored children are seated in classrooms over which presides a Crucifix.

And why this lack of color in our schools? The answer may be found in the words of Archbishop McNicholas of Cincinnati to the members of the Catholic Interracial Federation assembled in Cincinnati for their annual convention: "While we have not closed our doors to our colored people, we have not opened them wide and proclaimed to them that they are welcome."

The Catholic Church is recognized as the most efficient teaching organization the world over. Her greatest assets in this field are those Religious Orders and Congregations, who are daily fulfilling the command of their Divine Teacher, "Going, therefore, teach ye all nations." American Catholic missionaries have entered the cosmopolitan classroom with heroic alacrity. But before St. Isaac Jogues, Fathers White, Marquette, or DeSmet began their superhuman efforts to win the Indian to the supernatural, the Negro was on our shores. He has been a resident of the United States for more than 300 years; yet why has so little been done to raise his thoughts and aspirations above a slave's environment? Why has that traditional feeble effort to reconcile the colored American to the Faith continued so feebly?

The American Negro, we must admit, is more intelligent (if illiteracy statistics are a criterion) than many foreign-born whites. His chief misfortune is that his epidermal pigmentation is, to a slight degree, more concentrated than that of the inhabitants of the Philippine Archipelago, the tawny follower of Confucius or the dweller on the Ganges.

George Washington Jones ...

It is said that many of our Catholic people would throw up their hands in horror at the very suggestion that dusky George Washington Jones be permitted to take his seat in the same classroom alongside of their Percy or Patricia. Do they realize that the non-reli-

gious public school sanctions such a condition? As a sedative for such hypersensitive nerves, I would recommend a quiet contemplation of that beautiful scene portrayed by St. Mark in his account of the Gospel. It is a picture of what I like to call the "first parochial school." It was just before dismissal time. The teacher was not a fair-haired Nor-tree-worshipping Celt; when Audic (as He is often pictured to us) but a sun-tanned Oriental. His class was a group of little children face gave his life in order that the Perhaps some were fashionably Germans might live to Christ? Did dressed, while others may have been street urchins in their undress. Church by the motley million he they rebuked them (the parents) that is one of the four marks by which Christ would have His saw it, he was much displeased, and calling them together, said to them: "Suffer the little children to come to me and forbid them not, and embracing them and laying his hands upon them, he blessed them." an scroll of its glorious saints and martyrs, it has inscribed the names

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If little Rufus, the dusky son of a Roman colonial, had been present of its children—white and red, yellow and black without discrimination. These saints and blessed of jim crow position outside of the inner circle, like the planet Neptune, far beyond the warmth of the sun? Would He have disdained to lay His hands in benediction on that crimped head? Hardly He, I think, Whose will it is that all men be saved.

The Phrygians

Those who regard our present problem as peculiar and indigenous to the United States might profitably consult the Britannica and learn what was the character of the Scythians. Those were the peoples that Paul exhorted the natives of Phrygia to assimilate into their Church.

As Father John T. Gillard, S.S.J., pointed out in his article "Will the Negro Go Red" (America, Sept. 30, 1933), there are too many faint-hearted Catholics who lack the courage to go all the way with Christ. We are right in resenting the attacks of bigoted Protestants upon our Catholic school system. Nevertheless, while penning the refutation of un-American charges with one hand, we do not hesitate to use the other hand to slam the doors of our Catholic schools and colleges, even where no law stands in the way, in the face of the dark-tinted members of Christ's Church, leaving them without any chance of a Catholic education.

Negrophobia

This is the condition that confronts us today. We can no more hope to sidestep it than a man can elude his shadow. Too many heads and deans of our Catholic institutions of learning are suffering from that depressing mental disease, Negrophobia. They protest that their registration books will be filled with empty pages if a Negro student is admitted within their scholastic portals. Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, and other colleges of no mean pretensions will receive a Negro who possesses the required intellectual and moral qualifications. Marquette, Fordham, Loyola University, Chicago, Creighton, John Carroll and other Catholic institutions have pointed the way to dis-

proving the argument drawn from expediency. Need, then, the schools of Christ's Church fear a dilution of her culture and prestige by the adoption of a similar policy?

St. Patrick

Did the Catholic Church (of which the schools are an integral factor) suffer any contamination, in its moral or intellectual order, when St. Patrick enrolled tribes of austere converted the fierce Anglo-Saxons; or when the English Boniface gave his life in order that the Perhaps some were fashionably Germans might live to Christ? Did dressed, while others may have been street urchins in their undress. Church by the motley million he they rebuked them (the parents) that is one of the four marks by which Christ would have His saw it, he was much displeased, and calling them together, said to them: "Suffer the little children to come to me and forbid them not, and embracing them and laying his hands upon them, he blessed them." an scroll of its glorious saints and martyrs, it has inscribed the names

of that beautiful scene portrayed by St. Mark in his account of the Gospel. It is a picture of what I like to call the "first parochial school." It was just before dismissal time. The teacher was not a fair-haired Nor-tree-worshipping Celt; when Audic (as He is often pictured to us) but a sun-tanned Oriental. His class was a group of little children face gave his life in order that the Perhaps some were fashionably Germans might live to Christ? Did dressed, while others may have been street urchins in their undress. Church by the motley million he they rebuked them (the parents) that is one of the four marks by which Christ would have His saw it, he was much displeased, and calling them together, said to them: "Suffer the little children to come to me and forbid them not, and embracing them and laying his hands upon them, he blessed them." an scroll of its glorious saints and martyrs, it has inscribed the names

Fair Trial

One last point in this problem which merits consideration is that higher Catholic education for the Negro might not, after all, be the "specter" that many people regard it. How many of its opponents have given it a fair trial? "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." If the resolutions adopted by the students of the College of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, last May, and the later affirmations of the Catholic Students Mission Crusade assembled in convention are indicative of the feelings of the younger generation of Catholic students, the experiment warrants the acid test. To attack this problem fairly, we need the courage of our convictions, in the face of the dark-tinted members of Christ's Church, the racial equation demands not a "New Deal," but the application of our pigeon-holed Catholic principles. These alone will transform that family skeleton (the Negro Catholic) into a living organ, a sound member of that body whose head is Christ Jesus.

J.C. REPEAL BILL AGAIN IN STATE LEGISLATURE

ANNAPOLIS—The biennial fight to repeal the Maryland Jim Crow law started in the State Legislature Tuesday night when Delegate Alexander Goodman (Dem., Fourth District) introduced a bill to this effect in the House of Delegates.

The bill introduced by Mr. Goodman follows the same line as those which have been introduced in former sessions, and was immediately referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Will Pass Lower Body

It is the general opinion that the measure will pass the lower body without much difficulty, although a group of citizens throughout the State are already organizing to push the measure in both branches. The Baltimore section of this group is being called into a meeting Friday afternoon at the office of the AFRO-AMERICAN.

Just what fate the bill will meet in the Senate is the problem. Last year a similar measure passed the House of Delegates, but failed in the Senate through what its friends regarded as a deliberate ruse to prevent it from being brought to a record vote. A few hours before the close of the final session the bill disappeared from the files of the Senate clerk.

Delegate Goodman, who has introduced a number of bills, declares that he will make every effort to get it through the house in time to receive ample consideration by the upper body.

Senator E. Milton Altfield, also from the Fourth District, and who introduced the measure last year, told the AFRO-AMERICAN Tuesday that he would do everything possible to have the upper body vote favorably on it. It came to the floor of the Senate two years ago with favorable reports from both the House and Senate judiciary committees.

Record Vote

Leaders throughout the state who are planning to wage a vigorous fight this year to push the matter through, declare that their main effort will be to force a record vote.

They point out that there is a general sentiment among both white

and colored citizens that this shameful insult should be eradicated and that the time to do it is at this session of the legislature. None of the public carriers, except some of the Chesapeake Bay Line boats, are enforcing the measure. Even the W. B. and A. electric lines from here to Annapolis are forgetting that the law is on the books, it is said.

DR. HOLLANDER ON J.C. REPEAL COMMITTEE

**Group Is Working on
State-Wide Petition
to Legislature.**

**WILL ALSO HELP
EQUALIZATION**

**Votes to Get Behind
Teachers' Salary Fight**

BALTIMORE, Md.—Dr. Jacob Hollander, professor of economics at Johns Hopkins University, joined the fight to take the Jim Crow off the statutes of Maryland this week.

Dr. Hollander stated that he would work with the committee which has been formed to carry on a campaign to get the repeal measure now in the State Legislature passed at this session.

Help Equalization

At a meeting of the committee Friday, it was voted that the general petition, which is being circulated throughout the state, would also include a request that a measure giving colored teachers equal salaries with those of whites in the county schools, be passed. A measure of this kind is expected to be presented in the legislature within the next few days.

Among others who sent communications to the committee this week, stating that they would join actively in the fight were: John W. Haywood, Morgan College; the Rev. Julius S. Carroll, Mrs. Anna L. Mc-

Mechen, Dr. James A. White, the Rev. George F. Curry, George W. Watty, the Rev. Asbury Smith, white; Warner T. McGuinn, W. A. C. Hughes, the Rev. C. Y. Trigg, the Rev. L. L. Williams, white; Mrs. Lillian Lottier, and Edward S. Lewis, of the Baltimore Urban League.

Outline Plans

Under the general plans of the committee a campaign has been worked out which will include not only legislative work direct with members of that body, but will have political, civil and welfare organizations go definitely on record on paper which can be presented to the state body. Leading individuals throughout the state will be asked directly to talk to the members of the legislature in order that all possible sentiment for the measure will be registered. A petition is also being circulated. The plans also include hearings before the committees and a possible mass hearing in Annapolis, to which members of the legislature will be invited.

All of the religious bodies of the group are actively in the fight. Churches throughout the city will take collections and under a committee headed by Mrs. Howard Young, the financial arrangements are being worked out.

JOINT BODIES VOTE TO AID J.C. REPEAL

BALTIMORE, Md.—

A joint meeting of white and colored M.E. ministers voted separately to assist in the fight to take the Jim Crow laws off the statutes of Maryland at Sharp Street M.E. Church, Monday.

The occasion was the meeting together of M.E. Ministers' Conference, white, and the M.E. Conference of the Washington Annual Conference.

That the religion that the world wants today must be intellectually respected, morally powerful and spiritually satisfying, Dr. Mark Depp, white, pastor of St. Mark M.E. Church, told the group.

The Rev. Mr. Depp was guest speaker.

Some Minds

On the subject, "Religion the World Wants," Dr. Depp said, "Religion for our world must be re-

ligion that is intellectually respected, and must be interpreted in the language of our day. People bring into the church the same mind that they take into the school room and the university. If the mind needs to be illumined by the heart, surely the heart too, must be lightened by the mind."

The most neglected commandment, Dr. Depp pointed out, was that which commanded men to "love with all thy mind."

A good deal of nervousness, the speaker said, was manifested in the church. The church was afraid of revolution, of modernism, almost of Christianity, he said.

"If God is truth and light, which He must be, there is no need that He be shielded from investigation."

Morally Powerful

Religion must be morally powerful, was the speaker's second point. "Religion must be not only a mystical ecstasy, but a moving force that makes bad men good, and good men better," he said.

"Religion must be of sufficient strength to anchor the soul and quiet and hold steady the conscience, when the tumult of life break over our heads."

"It must be by honest lives that we put to silence the arguments of skeptic men."

The sermon followed business sessions of both conferences. The session of the conference of the Washington Annual Conference, presided over by Dr. Edgar Love of the John Wesley M.E. Church.

J. C. Repeal

During this session a motion was made and seconded giving the Civic Committee of the conference the authority to represent the conference in the Citizens' Committee fight for the repeal of the Jim Crow law.

Through a motion during the session of the white conference the legislative committee of that conference was instructed to meet with the civic committee to consult on the same question.

A letter was ordered sent to Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, who is ill, by both conferences.

The business session of the white conference was presided over by Dr. Clarkson R. Banes, pastor of the Fayette Bennett M.E. Church.

Race Emphasis

**May Be Banned
In The Press**

**Bill Was Introduced in
Maryland Legislature**

Last Week

BALTIMORE, Md., Mar.—A resolution which calls upon the press of Maryland to ban harmful emphasis on

race or nationality, introduced last Monday by Delegate Thomas D'Alesandra of the First Legislative District of Baltimore, was lauded in a letter by Jack Wallace.

According to Mr. Wallace, whose communication was sent to a Baltimore paper, this is one of the most far-reaching resolutions introduced in the body at this session.

"The glaring headlines of various newspapers," he said, "heralding to the public that a member of our group has been accused of a fiendish crime, will no longer be visible if this resolution is adopted."

"The press today is the greatest medium of reaching the people and should not bring reproach or opprobrium upon any race or nationality, by referring to it in an offensive manner."

"This should be made a national issue and it is hoped that the day will arrive when these obnoxious headlines shall disappear from the American press."

"Now is the time to start this movement and push the matter ahead. Many lynchings and race riots that have occurred probably could have been avoided had it not been for the glaring headlines of some of the newspapers, inciting ignorant and misinformed people to a pit of frenzy."

JIM CROW BILL PLAYS HIDE AND SEEK IN SENATE

**Delegation is on Hand
Daily to Hale It Out
of Committee.**

**TO FIGHT BOAT
AMENDMENT**

**Committee Expected
to Cut out Bay Traffic**

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Just where is the Jim Crow Repeal Measure?

Members of the Jim Crow repeal measure hurried to Annapolis Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, each day expecting it to be reported on the floor of the Senate, but came back each day with the

promise that it would come out "sure" the following day.

Late Thursday, the Rev. Edgar A. Love, Mrs. Howard Young and others, were informed by Senator E. Milton Altfeld, who introduced the measure and who is also a member of the Committee on Judiciary Affairs, where the bill is resting, that it would come up for consideration the very first thing Friday.

Expect Amendment

On Monday and Tuesday, a delegation comprising Dr. Edward J. Wheatley, Mrs. Laura J. Wheatley, Mrs. Howard Young, James Jackson and William N. Jones learned that an amendment which would exclude the bay transportation would be offered. Two years ago when the measure came out of the committee the bay boats and several counties on the Eastern Shore were eliminated from the repeal measure. This year the only elimination will be the bay boats, it was unofficially learned.

A number of senators told the committee that they had planned to go along with the measure when it is reported from the committee. Some from the Eastern Shore, however, are frank in their declaration that they cannot support the measure because of their constituents.

Need Funds

"Although," said William N. Jones, chairman of the Jim Crow Repeal Committee, "we have reached a large number of people and sent to the senators a petition signed by citizens and organizations throughout the state, we have been handicapped by a lack of funds. Less than \$20 has been contributed with which to carry on this fight."

"We have maintained an office and headquarters from which more than a thousand letters have been mailed and have sent two delegations down on the Eastern Shore. In addition to organizing a large delegation to appear before the Judiciary Committee, the committee has kept in daily touch with the legislature."

"Many appeals sent to organizations, professional men and women and leaders for help in putting over this measure have gone unheeded. In the interest of the equalization of the committee, which is also work-teachers' salaries, regards the appeal of the Jim Crow measure but the first trench in the general fight to open up industrial opportunities and jobs in city and state governments and the general industry of the community and state."

Those who have contributed so far to the work of the committee are as follows:

T. Wallis Lansey, \$1; John N. Cotton, \$1; Alexander Goodman, \$1; Gerald E. Allen, \$1; George B. Murphy, Sr., \$3; Melvin L. Fine, \$1; Robert P. McGuinn, \$1; Willard W. Allen, \$1; Wm. N. Jones, \$2.50; J. Preston

Linberry, \$1; W. Llewellyn Wilson, \$1; Clarence J. Roberts, \$1; Gustave Blsger, \$1; Mrs. John Hurst, \$1; C. Randolph Edmunds, \$1; Sidney Hollander, \$2; Albert Blumberg, \$1; William L. Fitzgerald, \$1; George V. Watty, \$1; Dr. Mayfield Boyle, \$1.

Expenses incurred to date are as follows: Stamps, \$28.50; printing, \$12.75; geograph material, \$4.50; stenographic and office work at 521 McMechen Street, \$32.00. Total collections, \$25.50. Total office expenses, \$75.75. This does not include some expense items still to be sent in.

U. OF MD. FUND COMMITTEE NOT ON THE JOB YET

newspaper
Pres. Pearson Refers
Scholarship Request
to Principal Kiah.

4-9-33
APPLICANT TO
GO TO HAMPTON

Baltimore
V. C. Daniel Will Expect
State to Provide.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Although a law providing for the appointment of a special board to examine applicants for tuition for youth in this state desiring special courses from which they are barred at the University of Maryland has been on the statute books since last March, no such machinery has been set up, it was learned last week.

This was brought to light when Victor C. Daniel, son of Principal Victor H. Daniel, of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute, applied for a scholarship in engineering, and was told that the application would have to await the action of such a committee.

To Enter Hampton

In the meantime, young Mr. Daniel has been entered as a student at Hampton Institute and will expect the State of Maryland to provide him the funds necessary to maintain him through the four-year course, the elder Mr. Daniel told President T. H. Kiah of Princess Anne Academy, which is the eastern branch of the University of Maryland.

Early in August when Mr. Daniel applied to President R. A. Pearson, president of the Univer-

sity of Maryland, for funds under the law passed last March, that official stated that the board to pass on such applicants had not been appointed and referred the matter to Principal Kiah.

On September 1 Mr. Kiah wrote the AFRO-AMERICAN in reply to a letter of inquiry on the matter as follows:

"I am authorized to say to you that a special committee is to be appointed to act in the matter of awarding the scholarships, but this committee has not met, so there is nothing definite I am able to say before this meeting. As soon as we have definite information, you will hear from me."

Asked Action

In the letter to Principal Kiah and President Pearson, the AFRO pointed out that unless a committee was appointed at once to approve applicants, the law would have no practical meaning.

The law passed by the state legislature provided not only for a pro-rata division of funds received from the Federal Government under the Morrill Act, but authorized scholarships for students who desired to take professional courses not provided at Princess Anne Academy and from which they are barred at the University of Maryland, which does not admit colored students.

The Morrill Act fund now amounts to \$50,000 and under the new law should be divided on the basis of population. A part of this proportion which is to be used is to be made available for partial scholarships. The remainder is to go to Princess Anne. Applicants for these partial scholarships are to be passed on by a board appointed for this purpose. Until last week no such board had been appointed. The special scholarships may be used at Morgan College or at some institution outside of the state which provides the courses desired.

Bar Colored

Although the University of Maryland is supported by tax money, it bars all but white students. Until recently white students from the District of Columbia were eligible to enter the institution without paying tuition while Maryland's own tax-paying colored youth were barred.

BILL NO. 611 BECOMES LAW Innes and Demeter Insert Color Amendment in Act

Pursuing the program as previously announced in these columns, of extending full protection to the colored people, in connection with House Bill No. 611, Representatives Charles J. Innes and George Demeter of Boston, presented an appropriate amendment in Thursday's session of the Massachusetts Legislature, safeguarding the Negro race against possible distinction or discrimination in the issuance of circulars, pamphlets and booklets of fashionable resorts.

Representative Innes presented the amendment then followed it up with a scholarly speech, and was followed by Representative Demeter who made an eloquent address for the amendment.

To insure the passage of this amendment Representatives Innes and Demeter maneuvered things around so that the amendment would receive the approval and support of the committee which originally reported Bill No. 611 without the amendment, for Thursday's session Representative Comerford, in charge of the original Bill also rose and addressed the House of Representatives in favor of the amendment. Consequently, the amendment was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The Bill as amended was then unanimously passed to be engrossed and enacted into law.

Loses Barber Case

JUDGE ACQUITS WHEN POLICEMAN & BARBER SAYS SHAVE OFFERED AFTER HAD "BEEN BUSY TALKING"—SERVICE TO RACE BY SUEING ANYWAY

Charged with race discrimination, because he was alleged to have refused to shave, Sylvester Ponte, Cambridge barber, was found not guilty by Judge Counihan in East Cambridge District Court. Ponte told the Court that he didn't refuse but was busy when the man came in busy talking to another barber in the shop.

Agard Green, 57 Moor St., Cambridge, the complainant, told the Court

he went into Ponte's shop on Main St., Cambridge, May 5 and asked for a shave. He said two barbers were in the shop, not doing anything. Ponte told Green, according to Green's story, to go to a Negro barber shop up the street.

Green called patrolman William Kilion. When the officer talked with Ponte, the barber said he had been busy when Green came in and offered at that time to shave him.

WILL TEST CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Die Hards Overcharge Negroes Before Bill Becomes Effective

(From our Hartford correspondent)

July 1 is to be a red-letter day in Hartford if the plans of a group of well-known men here are carried out. This group, comprised of R. R. Burt, president of the colored State Republican club and editor of the Mouthpiece magazine; Rev. Patterson, messenger in the police court; Rev. Pittman, and J. S. Taylor are making arrangements to test the legality of the recently passed civil rights bill on that day.

This plan to find out the different establishments in the city that discriminate against colored citizens of Hartford is the outcome of a recent case where a Tavern owner on Village street insisted that colored men pay fifty cents for a glass of beer while whites paid only ten cents a glass.

John Young, prominent professional bondsman and cabaret owner, accompanied by a few friends, decided that they would like a glass of beer, and being in the neighborhood of the fore mentioned tavern, stepped into the place and gave their orders. The owner of the tavern told them that beer would be served them only at fifty cents a glass. Young and his friends did not see why they should have to pay so much for a glass of beer, so they left the place without making the purchase. They then brought the affair to the attention of Burt and the other men who decided to investigate

themselves.

Burt, Pittman, Patterson, and Taylor paid a visit to the tavern and ordered beer. They were told the same as Young and his friends, that beer to them was fifty cents a glass. They also refused to pay that amount for it and left the place. Upon getting on the outside, they met a young colored man who is very light in complexion and who can easily pass for white, who told them that he had bought beer in the tavern and had paid ten cents a glass for it. The group then took their case to their attorney to find out whether or not the tavern owner could be held liable under the existing bill to discrimination.

The lawyer told them that nothing could be done at this time as the bill does not become effective until July 1.

On that day, the group plans to visit hotels, taverns and restaurants and ask to be accommodated. If they are refused they intend to bring suit against the establishment that shows discrimination. In this way the effectiveness of the bill will soon be found out.

NO JIM-CROW WINDOW WANTED

We publish in another column the protest made by the National Equal Rights League on the spot against a segregated window of the Roxbury headquarters of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at 90 Warren Street, Roxbury for the paying of premiums by colored policy-holders only. That is a new advance of segregation and Jim-Crowism in Boston.

No matter what the excuses given for it by the officials any such herding apart of our race in a business place is an injury and a stigma, a thing calculated to degrade us intrinsically and especially in the opinion of the white race, none of which are thus assigned racial sides it is an inconvenience and incurs a loss of time, looks bad and opens the way to further segregation. Let us back each other up.

Since it is not done to the other races there is no business necessity of its being done to our race, no matter what reasons are advanced. In Massachusetts it violates the spirit of our laws. We have a right to insist on service at any window and to stay there till we get it. Nothing else is consistent with self-respect. We are promised redress and hope it will come. Meantime be alert.

Fight J. C. Window

IN BOSTON BY METROPOLITAN INS. CO.—TROTTER THREATENED WITH ARREST—MGR. FINALLY AGREES TO ABOLISH THE SEGREGATION—COLORED POLICY-HOLDERS SHOULD RESIST SEGREGATION

Reports having poured into the headquarters of the National Equal Rights League, from Mrs. Ethel Howings, 22 Sawyer Street and others, of a segregated window at the Roxbury office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Wm. Munroe Trotter, national secretary, at 90 Warren St., Saturday morning. He found that all the colored patrons went to a window marked for 161, 162, 163, their cards being so stamped, or were sent there instead of one, with two other numbers and 164 at still another window. At his suggestion, and some without it, Secretary Trotter first protested to a district agent, of the Jewish race, who indulged only in defense. He then took a Mrs. Thompson of Savin St. and another Colored woman from Rutland St. to a different window. Refused service they stood their ground, supported by Trotter. Thereupon the assistant manager demanded of Trotter whether he was a customer and when told not declared he would have him arrested for "making trouble." Trotter invited arrest, the ladies demanded service, Eddie Bowden of 43 Hammond Street denounced the segregation and finally the women were served, Trotter scoring Bos-Nazi-ism in Boston.

Mr. Neidlich, assistant manager, calmed down, said he now understood the objection, said his race had the same fight against the Nazis, and promised to have the cards and accounts so distributed that Colored and white would use the same windows, this without a week. He did not want to offend. The Colored patrons are asked to keep the League informed, and to voice their protest to the managers and to insist on using other windows so as to stop Jim-Crow from entering Boston.

10-14-33

Halt J. Crow Window

IN BOSTON, NUMBERS ON BOOKS OF COLORED POLICY HOLDERS NOW DISTRIBUTED AT 4 WINDOWS WHERE OTHER RACES GO ALSO—BE ON THE ALERT

10-21-33
Following up the protest of the National Equal Rights League Saturday before lost against concentrating all

colored policy holders at one window, resulting in the promise of redress by the assistant manager, George Neitlich, Secretary William Monroe Trotter went to 90 Warren street just before noon again last Saturday. As he neared the Metropolitan building several Colored women informed him with smiling faces that "everything is very different up there now, no more segregation." Boston, Mass.

Upon his arrival he witnessed Colored policy holders in line or being observed at several windows with white customers in the same line. Mr. Neitlich shook hands with a smile and declared that cards of Colored customers had been placed at four windows along with those of white ones.

Secretary Trotter then noticed the renumbering of windows with the 161, 162 and 163 at three different windows, instead of one, with two other numbers and 164 at still another window. The Colored customers felt much better and the officials gave assurances of no more single windows for Colored people.

The League urges the race to be on the alert, however, against too many Colored at any one window, as the principle of not being set apart from the other races because of color.

NOV 6 1933

ACCUSES SCHOOLS OF DISCRIMINATING AGAINST NEGROES

Earl V. Gaunt, Candidate for
Council, Says "Outside Teach-
ers From South Retain
Prejudices

Charges that discrimination has been shown against Negro children in Springfield's public schools were made yesterday by Earl V. Gaunt, Negro candidate for the common council from ward 4, at a Democratic rally held under the auspices of the Pioneer Political club.

Gaunt told a mixed audience of 100 that responsibility for discrimination rested in "outsiders" who are members of local school faculties, and that "there are a great many (teachers) from the South who have brought southern prejudices and traditions along with them."

The candidate did not refer to any specific example of discrimination, and, although he asserted that the issue was the object of his chief interest in the current campaign, he dwelt upon it only briefly. He confined the rest of his remarks to a discussion of the manner in which the Negro community has been represented under previous Democratic administrations and he urged coherence among the Negro voters.

Quinlivan Greeted as "Mayor"

Mr Gaunt was the last of 11 speakers. Others included Theodore V. Quinlivan, nominee for mayor, and Walter J. Kenefick, president of the alderman. Most of the speakers, in their salutations, addressed Atty. Quinlivan as "Mr Mayor."

Quinlivan repeated substantially the speech he made at the Chestnut-street school the previous night, alluding once more of his opponent's length of service as immaterial, on the theory that "it is not the length of a man's service that counts, but the quality of it." The mayoral nominee even repeated the story of the "can knocker" which he had told the previous evening.

On the subject of civil service laws, Quinlivan declared that he intended to "live up to them in both spirit and letter" if he is elected. He told of his attempts to secure employment for a Negro who stood "number one" on the civil service list, and he went on to relate that the position (that of chef) was abolished by officials involved, when they found they could not avoid the appointment of the Negro.

"You will be well repaid if you consider the Democratic party and its candidates," Quinlivan said. "We will justify your confidence in us."

Thomas J. Howard, Jr., candidate for the school committee from ward 3, declared that "it would be a godsend if four Democrats were elected to the school committee and save people more money." The standard of education in the city would also be improved, Howard said.

Says Tavernier Was "Clipped"

Robert J. Ford, candidate for alderman from ward 8, announced his ultimate aim of "going all the way through" Springfield's political gamut, and his immediate intention of being promoted from the lower to the upper board. He paid a tribute to former Councilman Alford H. Tavernier, and he accused the Republican party of the city of "clipping" Tavernier because the latter was "fair." He concluded with the assertion that the Republican party is completely to be mistrusted.

John A. Sheehan, candidate for city clerk, said he was fully aware of the duties of the office he is seeking and referred to his qualifications as "just as good, if not better, than those of my opponent."

Thomas F. Burke, nominee for school committeeman, spoke briefly on the issue that products of Springfield's school system should be preferred for teaching positions. He was followed by Timothy F. Dumphy, alderman from ward 6, who declared that it is "just as important for the NRA that the Democratic party control Springfield, as it is that it control the state or the nation." The party, he added, "does out justice to all and privilege to none." He referred to the Montrose-street petition, recently voted down unanimously by the city council, as evidence of the good faith of Alderman William A. Hurley, who attacked the petition at the time it was presented.

Mr Kenefick spoke at length on his record of opposition to the reduction of wages, and he, too, paid a tribute to Atty Tavernier. John A. Fitzgerald, chairman of the city property committee and alderman from ward 3, spoke briefly and assured his audience that he had "never discriminated against colored people." Alderman Hurley referred to the Montrose-street petition, and concluded his remarks with the statement that "the Democratic party is nearer the average working man than the Republican party."

Dr Howard Kennedy presided. The meeting was held at Victory hall on Dwight street.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
MORNING UNION

NOV 6 1933
CITY NEWS

NEGRO ALLEGES 'DISCRIMINATION' IN CITY SCHOOLS

Democratic Candidate for Council Makes Charges at Rally; Urges Vote for Party Ticket.

Discrimination against Negro children in the public schools was charged by Earl V. Gaunt, Democratic candidate for the Common Council from Ward 4, speaking at a rally of the Pioneer Political Club, Negro Democratic organization, in Victory Hall yesterday afternoon.

This alleged discrimination was said by Gaunt, a Negro, to be creeping into the school and he placed the blame for permitting it on the shoulders of the Republican members of the board. "It is directly caused," Gaunt declared, "by teachers hired from the outside, a great many of them from the South who have brought with them all the prejudices that exist there."

In a plea for the support of Atty. Theodore V. Quinlivan, Democratic candidate, and the rest of the Democratic ticket, Gaunt said he could not understand why so many of our people here are Republicans.

Not in Georgia.

"If we were in Georgia, then I could understand it, but we are not in Georgia. Here we are in a position to exert our energies as well as anyone else," Gaunt made an appeal to exert our energies as well as anyone else. Gaunt made an appeal to the Negroes to act as a unit and said that whatever the race has received it has been given by the Democrats. Mayor William P. Hayes in 1904 appointed Dr. A. L. Brown, a Negro, to the Board of Health and all of the Negro employees of the Postoffice save one were appointed under the Democratic administration, he said.

Frequent allusions to their friendships with Atty. Alfred H. Tavernier, former Republican member of the Common Council and James H. Higgins, Negro leaders, and to the high quality of Tavernier's service, were made by the speakers. Both were in the audience.

Addressing himself directly to the Negro voters, Atty. Quinlivan said "No man in this hall can give a better appraisal of me than Mr. Tavernier." The mayoralty candidate said he knows "the colored people only want what they are entitled to and nothing more, something they haven't got in the past."

Councilman Robert J. Ford, Democratic candidate for alderman from Ward 8, disclosed mayoralty ambitions in his speech. Asking for "promotion" to the upper board, Ford said he intends to "go all the way up." "And I won't wait 12 years, either," he declared.

Ford asserted that Tavernier, who he said, was "free, fair and independent," was "clipped" by the Republicans, "who did the same thing to Elmer Wellman because he was big enough to do the right things."

Both Alderman Timothy F. Dumphy, candidate for reelection from Ward 6, and Alderman William A. Hurley, up for reelection from Ward 4, dwelt upon

the incident of the petition of certain Montrose Street residents protesting the sale of a home there to a Negro. Dumphy said Hurley's action in moving that the petition be thrown out of the Board of Aldermen was indicative of "the way the Democratic party operates as the party for the people and of the people."

Hurley gave what he said was the "inside story" of the petition. Early in August, he declared, he was approached by the person sponsoring the petition and he said he denounced it in such terms that his visitor left in a huff. When the petition was not entered at either of the four subsequent council meetings, he said he was led to believe that it had been dropped.

Claims Political Trick.

Hurley said he was "as surprised as anyone" to learn that it had been entered when it was and that inquiry disclosed that the sponsor had left for Florida after filing it. The alderman said the action of the petition was "deplorable and had all the earmarks of a political trick."

He and his family have at all times been friendly to the Negroes, Alderman Hurley declared, calling upon Gaunt to bear him out. Gaunt later responded by stating that he had been a dinner guest at the Hurley home and that a brother of the alderman had been a bearer at his mother's funeral.

Vicksburg Mayor Tries To Explain Schuyler's Arrest

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—(Special S.) Schuyler was arrested and held overnight in a Vicksburg, Miss., jail December 29, 1932, as a suspect in a robbery, according to a letter from Mayor J. C. Hamilton to Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. Schuyler, when arrested, was investigating labor conditions on the Mississippi Flood Control Project for the N. A. A. C. P. Thirty dollars was taken from him by two detectives before they carried him to the police station. At the station all his possessions, including a valuable fountain pen and \$22 in cash, were checked in to the desk. The next morning Schuyler received everything except his fountain pen and, of course, the \$30 which the two detectives had taken privately. Mr. White wrote Mayor Hamilton requesting that the money and pen be secured and returned to New York.

Mayor Hamilton states in his letter that Schuyler was not mistreated in any way and that he was turned over to county authorities inasmuch as the robbery had been committed in the county. The mayor indicated that the county officers took charge of his effects. The mayor writes: "Among his papers, of course, were found papers indicating he was connected with your association, which connection, had of necessity, to be checked. County authorities after due investigation, were satisfied Schuyler had no connection with the robber and he was released." The mayor stated he had read of the affair in "one of the Negro papers" but that the account was not true.

Jackson, Miss., News
September 14, 1933

White Teachers In Holmes Negro School Opposed

LEXINGTON, Sept. 14.—(Special) —Two white teachers from California, Miss Margaret Storm, of Seale, and Miss Maxine Olhausen, of Berkeley, arrived in Lexington to become members of the teaching force of a local negro religious institution, the Saints Industrial and Literary school.

Expressions and consensus of opinion were against such an in-

NO WHITE "MISSIONARIES" FOR MISSISSIPPI

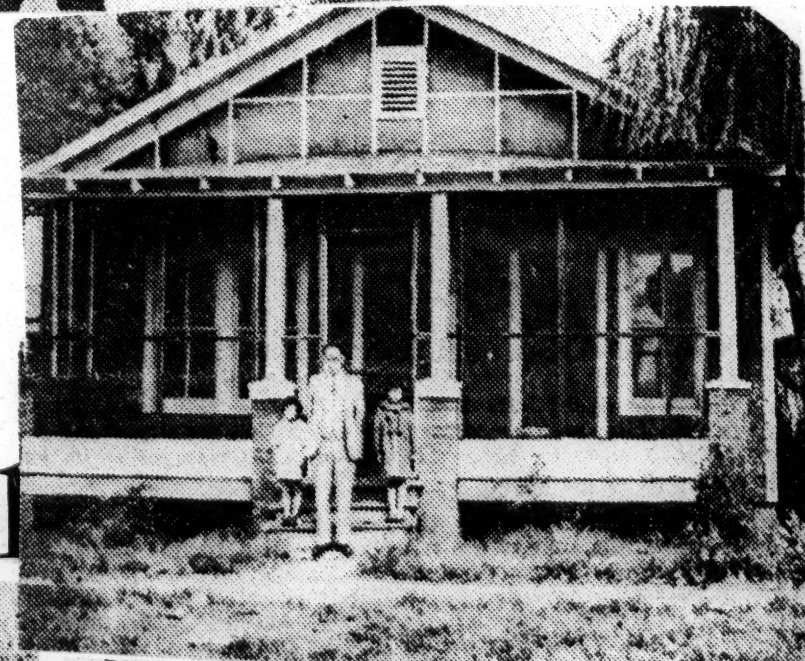
LEXINGTON, Miss.—(ANP)—The Saints Industrial and Literary School for colored students will not have any white teachers this year because the white people in this town don't approve of white lady teachers in colored schools.

Two white women, employed to teach at the school, arrived in town early last week. They were Miss Margaret Storm of Seale, Calif., and Miss Maxine Olhausen of Berkeley, Calif. There were whispered protests upon the part of the whites. Mrs. Arena Mallory, supervisor of the school, announced that the two white teachers would not be retained.

novation, and Arena Mallory, supervisor of the school, was so advised by a committee of representative citizens who visited the institution while a musical program was being rendered for invited white guests.

It had been planned to present the matter to the white audience for an expression but the committee delivered the decision while the program was in progress, calling the supervisor from the auditorium. The school head made the announcement at the conclusion of the event, stating that owing to the sentiment of Lexington's white friends of the institution, the two white teachers would not be retained. They left for their homes in California.

Supervisor Mallory in addressing the white gathering stated that the school and student body were more concerned in the continued good will and cooperation of local white friends, and anything that did not meet with their favor would not be done at any time.



Excluded Chinese Form Rosedale School



BY FLORENCE S. OGDEN
CHINESE children have been barred from the white schools of Bolivar County by decree of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of Mississippi, and so the Chinese, with their usual tenacity of purpose, have succeeded in establishing a school of their own at Rosedale.

This little school, domiciled in a neat cottage freshly painted and hedged about with altheas, is affiliated with and a unit of the consolidated school system. The Chinese residents having petitioned Prof. A. K. Eckels, county superintendent of education, in the interests of their children, a charter was granted and the school officially opened on Sept. 18 this year, with the Rev. L. A. Streete as teacher. It will include all grades and is under the regular curriculum.

The students range in age from six to 17, though adults will be admitted and plans are being formed for a night division. The school will embrace all of the towns in the First Judicial District and here these children of the Orient will come from far and near to learn not only reading and writing and arithmetic, but many of them, the English language and the ways and manners of a foreign land.

For some time Mr. Streete, in his quiet way, has interested himself in the welfare of these children. Beginning it as mission work, he has for several years conducted a small school in one of the Sunday school rooms of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is pastor. The school has grown to such proportions that it had become apparent that some steps should be taken by the county to educate this part of its citizenry. It was then that the Chinese parents made their plea. True sons and daughters of Confucius, these older Chinese are possessed with an indomitable determination that their children may have not only a good English education, but a higher one.

There is quite a colony of Chinese in Bolivar County, the most of whom belong to the family of Wong. They take their family name from that section or province of China in which they live, or have lived. With them the cart is before the horse. It is Wong Ben instead of Ben Wong. This particular colony, having come from Wong, call themselves Wong, and all Wongs are kinsmen according to their custom. They consider themselves related, of one family.

MR. STREETE has many interesting stories to tell of these people whom he has come to know so well. A year or so ago he performed the Presbyterian marriage ceremony for a young couple who had come all the way down here from New York to be married. They were of the family of Wong and visited their kinsmen in Rose-dale. The groom was a young official sent over to this country by the Chinese government to be educated. He had, at the time of his marriage, just taken his A. M. degree at Ann Arbor, Mich. The bride also was a college graduate. The couple are now in New York where young Wong has recently received his Ph. D. degree from Columbia University. The are sailing within a few weeks for China where Wong will enter the diplomatic service.

It is surprising to find cultured men and women visiting their kinsmen who operate small grocery stores and live in the back rooms of the store buildings. They make no pretense or show, live quietly and attend to their own business exclusively. Yet they conceal in their seemingly passive bosoms a consuming ambition for their young, many of whom go forth from these humble surroundings to take high official positions in their own land.

One unusually capable Chinese woman is running her own store, looking after her children (and they all have plenty of children) and doing her own cooking. She says she can not find a negro who can cook to suit her family. She does all her own buying and is the manager of the business. Her husband acts as clerk.

This hard working woman is putting a brother through Yale and a sister through Columbia University. She is also taking care of an old mother in China. You might think of such a woman as an Amazon-like person, strong and sturdy, but she is only 90 pounds of dynamic energy, hardly more than 25 years of age.

ONE young merchant recently went back to China and brought home his bride to whom he had been bound by matrimonial ties in his childhood. Think of an American man having to feel the shackles from boyhood! The bride, married to a youth across seas in her infancy, was only 14 when she arrived in America, totally ignorant of the ways and customs of a strange land. As she entered Mr. Streete's school in the back of the Presbyterian Church and struggled in a foreign land with a foreign tongue and foreign customs.

But she became so bewildered, so homesick and discouraged that she at last threw her English education to the winds and now remains content to converse only in her own language with her own people. She is, however, the exception that proves the rule in this race against knowledge.

The Chinese are very appreciative and loyal to those who have done them a kindness, and Mr. Streete is honored and beloved by them all. He does not speak their Chinese language, and when asked how he managed to convey ideas to those pupils not speaking English, he admitted that it was a difficult matter, but that he had found much help from the Anglo-Chinese dictionary and text books of conversation.

The first thing a Chinese person does on landing on our shores is to purchase one of these books and many of them, Mr. Streete says, are learning fast. (And incidentally, so is the reverend) A few attended the Presbyterian Sunday school, but most of them have no Christian affiliations. At one time, however, a number of Chinese children attended the Methodist Sunday school, but after they were forbidden the white public schools, they withdrew also from the Sunday schools.

The present school is an outgrowth of the law suit filed back in 1925 by Gong Lum versus the trustees of the Rosedale Consolidated School and the county and state superintendents of education. The suit, a test case, commanded a great deal of interest over the state and the nation and was heard in the circuit court, the Mississippi supreme court and the supreme court of the United States. Gong Lum, Chinese merchant of Rose-dale, filed the suit to compel the trustees of the Rosedale Consolidated School to admit Martha Lum, his daughter, to the rights of scholarship.

Previous to that time Martha Lum and her sister, Berta, had been admitted to the public school for whites along with others of their race. For many years there were no restrictions here on the Chinese race while in other towns and surrounding counties there were restrictions. When the Chinese were residing in other towns learned that their race was not forbidden the Rosedale school, they immediately began to move in to this district by the cart loads. Their attendance grew to such proportions that objection was raised by the white parents, and the Chinese were excluded from the school.

It was then that Gong Lum filed suit in the lower court, which held that the trustees had no right under the statutes to forbid the Chinese the rights of scholarship, as they were Mongolian and not of the negro race. The case was then carried to the supreme court of the state, the ruling reversed and the case dismissed.

The court found that under the constitution of 1890 the Caucasian race had the right to preserve their race from admixture with other races. And that while the law was primarily made to protect the white race against amalgamation with the negro, the constitutional convention had used the word "colored," and the court considered that it had been used "in the broad rather than the restricted sense, its purpose being to provide schools for the white or Caucasian race, to which schools no other race could be admitted, carrying out the broad and predominant purpose of preserving the purity and integrity of the white race and its social policy."

Judge Etheridge, in rendering his decision, said: "It is manifest that it is the policy of this state to have and maintain separate schools and other places of association for the race so as to prevent race amalgamation. Race amalgamation has been frowned on by southern civilization always, and our people have always been of the opinion that it was better for all races to preserve their purity."

"However, the segregation laws have been so shaped as to show by their terms that it was the white race that was intended to be separated from other races. The Legislature has in some of its statutes provided special schools for the Indian race, and any other race unprovided for, but under the general school laws a number of pupils are required to create one of these special schools. The Legislature is not

compelled to provide separate schools for each of the colored races, and, unless and until it does provide such schools and provide for segregation of the other races, such races are entitled to have the benefit of the colored public schools.

"If the plaintiff desires, she may attend the colored public schools of her district, or, if she does not so desire, she may go to a private school. . . . But plaintiff is not entitled to attend a white public school."

But the Chinese were not satisfied with this finding and took their suit to the United States supreme court. This court upheld the judgment of the state court and the Chinese were permanently excluded from the white schools of Bolivar County.

It is interesting to note that their two young daughters, Bertha Beadel and Martha Bond (named for two prominent women of Bolivar County) have not let these difficulties stand in their light.

Bertha, now a grown girl, is employed as Chinese interpreter by the United States government in the department of immigration at Little Rock, while Martha is in college and expects soon to graduate.

And now the county has come to see the need of these people for a school of their own, which is their undeniable right.

WHITE TEAMS CANNOT PLAY AT LINCOLN

Physical Education Head Refuses Permit for Interracial Game

The fact that school gymnasiums cannot be used for games between white and Negro teams was brought to light Wednesday when permission to use the Lincoln high school gymnasium for a basketball game scheduled to be played there Monday night, Feb. 20, between the Kansas City Call Ramblers and the Peabody Sports, the latter a white team, was refused by Alfred O. Anderson, director of health and physical education in the public school system.

"New Request"

Investigating the refusal, a reporter was told yesterday by Mr. Anderson that the permit for the interracial match was not granted because such a permit had never been asked for before. He said, "It was a new request to me. In the three years that I have been in this office, I have never been asked for the use of a school gymnasium for a game between white and colored teams. Such a request has never been made before to my knowledge."

"Simply because such a request has not been made before," the reporter asked him, "does that mean that it cannot and will not be granted?"

"Well, it means," Mr. Anderson answered, "that I cannot give such permission without first investigating to see what my stand should be in facing a problem with which I have never before been confronted. The same stand would have been taken if a white team had asked permission to play a Negro team in a school building."

Must Investigate

"Is it the school board's policy to discourage interracial athletics?" the reporter further quizzed.

"I don't know that the board has any such policy," Anderson said. "Personally I have no objections for I have always lived in the north, but upon a request entirely new, I could not set a precedent without first investigating as to what my stand would be."

"Have games between Negro and white teams been played in the Lincoln high school gym in recent years?" the reporter asked.

"If they have, as I understand they have, permits were granted without my knowledge of the circumstances. If Mr. Jeffress had not mentioned specifically that a white team was to play, I might have granted the permit this time unaware of the facts."

Melcher Talks

The physical director of education said that he intended to take up the matter with Superintendent George Melcher.

Mr. Melcher said yesterday when asked about the matter that he thought such a basketball game might be against the school laws of the state of Missouri.

"I don't know anything about the matter at hand, the superintendent said, "but you folks might get yourselves into a lot of hot water over this matter. The school laws of Missouri provide separate buildings for Negro schools and white schools. Investigation might show that a game between teams of different races cannot legally be played in a school gymnasium. Such games within the school system can't be played in school buildings and the same rule probably holds for outside teams. Such a matter would have to be investigated, however."

While the school officials are investigating, the interracial game will be played in the gymnasium of the Paseo Y. M. C. A., Monday night at the scheduled time.

THE RIGHT TO ATTEND SOUTHERN UNIVERSITIES

In keeping with the spirit of the time, a young Negro, Thomas B. Hocutt, a resident and citizen of South Carolina, has filed a suit praying for a writ of mandamus which would compel the University of South Carolina, a state institution, to admit him to the School of Pharmacy of that university.

In his petition, Hocutt sets forth that the State of South Carolina provides for the study of such professions as law, medicine, pharmacy, etc., for white youths out of the taxpayer's money of the state, but because of his color he is systematically discriminated against to the extent that he is forced to go to other states to pursue the profession to which he aspires. The petition would also include those of his race similarly affected.

The filing of this suit by young Hocutt is but the expression of an awakening of the colored people in this country, particularly in the South. These people, having once become awakened, are now demanding a new deal. Similar suits are now in process of perfection in other states where Negro students are suing for the right to study law, medicine, agriculture and other higher branches of education, and we would not be surprised any day to see a similar suit being filed by some Negro youth who will

for admission to Missouri university for the study of law or medicine.

We believe that such a suit would lie because there is no pretention at equity and justice made in this State for providing for colored students to study law and medicine. This State, Missouri, has not only failed to provide for Negroes to study law, medicine and other higher branches in education, but it has failed to provide tuition for those who are compelled to go to other states to pursue such courses.

How long will the Negro sit idly by and allow this thing to go on? We repeat that we believe a suit to compel Missouri university to admit Negro youths will lie. It's up to us.

YOUTH ORDERED TO SPEAK IN BIRMINGHAM

High School Orator Is Shifted from K.C. to Ala. for Semi-Finals.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Edward Elliott, high school orator of Fort Madison, Iowa, will not be heard in his sectional contest of the International Oratorical Contest Saturday in the Convention Hall, here.

Instead of speaking here as he should he was ordered to speak in Birmingham Alabama, where some question had been raised before as to whether or not colored persons would even be admitted to the hall in which the contest was scheduled.

Arrangements had already been made for Elliott's trip to Kansas City and were cancelled at the last minute because it was found that the funds for such a long trip could not be made. The transfer was felt to have been polite way of eliminating him from the contest.

A statement from the headquarters of the International Contest in Washington said that Elliott was not the only contestant shifted from one zone to another as three white boys had been shifted from their nearest zone when the near-zone contestants had become too many in number. The officials of the contest said they had not checked the contestants for color and did not know Elliott was colored until told so.

Officials also claimed that Elliott could have been ruled ineligible for not furnishing the proof required that he was a student at least 10 days ahead of the contest.

Elliott did not make the trip and dropped from the contest without entering the semi-finals in Birmingham instead of Kansas City.

COLOR LINE IN STORES.

The St. Louis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has sent a letter of protest to the large department stores of that city against the mistreatment of Negro citizens. The communication reads:

The only unrestricted privilege which Negroes have is that of getting your goods and getting out of your store. If they, at the end of a shopping tour seek refreshments of any kind, service is bluntly refused them. If they seek service in your photograph studio, they are diplomatically refused. They are not able to withdraw your books from your circulating library except with restrictions. In the matter of fitting gloves and hats they have been grossly insulted.

The local branch asks Negro citizens to cooperate in the movement to refuse to trade with stores that treat them unfairly. This fight against discrimination should enlist the whole-hearted cooperation of every self-respecting Negro man and woman in St. Louis. The slogan should be: "Why spend our money where we are not treated as full-fledged American citizens?"

For years one of the most glaring cases of discrimination in the department stores of St. Louis has been against colored women teachers who spend large sums for clothing monthly. Many of them have charge accounts and their monthly bills put a big "dent" in their salaries. Some of them are known "to put most of their money on their backs." At one store they are heavy depositors in the bank operated by the management.

But no matter how many dollars a colored teacher spends, or how large her balance, if she becomes thirsty and wants a glass of soda, the same store where she buys a dress, shoes and other wearing apparel would deny her the right to quench her thirst at the soda fountain. If hungry, she cannot even buy a sandwich. And yet the educated members of the continue to pour thousands of dollars daily into the coffers of these prejudiced firms and complain about the discrimination to which they are subjected.

The Negro is the only race that would

stand for such gross injustices year in and year out. It is the only race to make a practice of begging unfriendly business people to accept its money. If there are no department stores in St. Louis where the color line is not drawn, one should be opened under Negro ownership and management. More race pride and self respect would aid the Negro in appreciably improving his economic status. The present attitude of the St. Louis Negro is typical of the race throughout the United States.

HABIT IS OUR HURDLE

The attention given the official representative of Abyssinia was treated by the people of the United States as a matter of course. Abyssinia is a Negro country, naturally its representatives are Negroes. But because the country must be treated courteously, the man eats at the White House.

It is entirely a matter of what is expected. If tomorrow Kansas City could think of Negroes in every relation as they do already in street contacts, the race problem would be gone.

Fannie Hurst, the author, finds no difficulty in having her Negro secretary served in hotels when she is thought to be a dark-skinned foreigner, but an admission that she is an American Negro invokes the prevailing prejudice. Just why an American Negro, trained in the same educational system, sharing the same responsibilities, even related by blood, is so hateful to his fellow Americans no logic can explain.

This Abyssinian can eat at the White House and no word of objection be raised. Booker T. Washington ate there and even Theodore Roosevelt's popularity did not save him from criticism for the courtesy. Habits dictates!

"Jim Crow" Signs Held Unlawful by U. S. Atty. General

10-27-33
under
OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 6. — Posting of signs reading "No Colored trade solicited" in shops selling beer is in violation of the Nebraska civil rights law, according to an opinion received here by R. C. Price, president of the Omaha N. A. A. C. P. branch, from Attorney General Paul Good.

Chas. J. ...
Price had complained that such signs were posted in Omaha beer gardens. Attorney General Good held that establishments selling beer came under the classification of restaurants or inns and could not exclude Race persons.

Discrimination - 1933

NEWARK, N. J.
SUNDAY CALL

APR 2 1933

Negroes Meet to Oppose Passage of Bill 209

Meetings to protest against Senate bill 209 are being arranged by Negro fraternal groups. Representatives of the organizations claim that the bill, which forbids two associations or clubs of similar name, would wipe out such groups as the Negro Masons and Elks. A permanent body has been formed to fight the bill and other legislation allegedly discriminating against Negroes. Behind the movement is Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell of Essex and J. W. Hudspeth, president of the Federation of Colored Organizations. Leaders of the race from all parts of the state are becoming affiliated with the group.

NEW YORK

PATERSON N. J. CALL
APRIL 3, 1933

Colored People Object To Senate Bill 209

Measure, They Claim Will
Destroy Some of
Their Rights.

A protest mass meeting was held by the colored citizens of Passaic county at the Elks Rest, 73 Paterson street, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called for the purpose of formulating some definite action and to provide means for the defeat of senate bill 209 which seeks to deprive the Negroes of the state of fraternal rights. Assemblyman Burrell, of Essex county, was the principal speaker. Other speakers were Thomas Swan, of Montclair, and Miss Rosemond Stewart, national president of the Colored Beauty Culturist league.

These protest meetings are being held throughout the state. Each county having executive representatives. Mrs. A. L. Randolph opened the meeting and appointed Charles Scarville as chairman, and Mrs. Viola Adams, secretary. After the address by Assemblyman Burrell the following persons were appointed to represent the citizens of Passaic county: Mrs. A. L. Randolph, religious and citizens; Mrs. Viola Adams, fraternal and political; K. D. Boyd, veterans and American legion; John A. Huggs, Jr., federation of colored organizations.

Passaic county colored organizations and citizens are urged to at-

tend these protest mass meetings and those who are interested in the Negroes of Passaic county are invited to attend. The committee appointed will wait on the Passaic county assemblyman and present their protest. Notice of the next meeting to be held during this week will be given and at that time the committee will render their report.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
Sunday, March 26, 1933

Friends Of Negro Schools Praised

Attitude of Representative Barden Warmly Endorsed for
His Defense of Institutions of Learning for Negroes of
State—"The Courage of a Barden" May Drift Into the
Lore of the State.

To the Editor of The Observer:

While reading an article in The Charlotte Observer of March 18, 1933 concerning a debate in the house (State) over the economy of and appropriations for State supported schools my attention and interest were naturally intensified. I read the words that fell from the lips of Statesman Barden of Craven, and Representative Bowie of Ashe concerning the appropriations for negro state-supported schools.

Their words expressed two different attitudes and the "New Negro," if I may use this term, does not intend to let such attitudes on the part of white legislators go uncondemned or uncondemned.

Statesman Barden showed his statesmanship when in the name of God and fair play he championed the cause of the North Carolina negro on the house floor. The negro at large appreciates greatly the fact that Statesman Barden did not champion the cause of the negro because of a sympathetic disposition for an oppressed people, yet this man must be sympathetic. The negro appreciates the spirit of not championing his cause because of loyalty to some "Black Mammy," yet this man is loyal. Loyal to his duty as a representative of the people. Loyal to the North Carolina citizens who gave their lives in order that the world might be safe for democracy. A few North Carolina negroes gave their lives unhesitatingly to the cause of the late war. Loyal to the citizens who pour taxes into the coffers of the State for the support of higher or classical education and are not only denied it, but are ever asked, "Is the negro entitled to classical education, such as is given in the Durham college?"

Statesman Barden is no Moses for the negro citizen, but is just a man like they do and deny the negro of his rightful advantages, the negro will not grow faint-hearted, but will go right on being and becoming lawyers, doctors, business men, and the like. You can not stop them. Another great thing is the negro's God sent imaginary religion, which ageously stands his ground. Unlike the Indian's, makes it possible for him to endure the burdens of oppression, while his posterity grows in increasing numbers. In this not have courage. Oh, I do not mean the cowardly courage of those who what his father was denied he has

Therefore, the negro appreciates such white citizens as Statesman Barden and will support such men for public office, for they believe under their hand justice will be dealt and that it will be dealt in the name of God and fair play.

The negro vote does count and the power of his organized vote is still increasing. Statesman Barden, I am sure, has that vote in the name of fair play to all citizens.

As for the attitude of Representative Bowie of Ashe, I have very little to say; while he is worrying and raising such a question as whether or not the negro is entitled to a classical education; right here in the heart of North Carolina, negroes are giving and have been giving to their children from their own schools classical education since 1882. And

his now the negro educator, like any other educator, is considering the cost and profit of higher or classical education and is wondering whether or not those who apply for such education should be given it. Consequently, Bowie is about fifty years behind the times, with his question, for whether the negro is or is not entitled to classical education he has it and is getting it. If he should really want to know of some way to cut negro school appropriations, many negroes would suggest the consolation of all or some of the negro state supported schools and thereby cut the cost of operating several half filled schools, as well as to enable the state to offer many other departments of education such as will be found at North Carolina university where the negro's taxes help to support higher learning.

But if Bowie and others feel as they do and deny the negro of his rightful advantages, the negro will not grow faint-hearted, but will go right on being and becoming lawyers, doctors, business men, and the like. You can not stop them. Another great thing is the negro's God sent imaginary religion, which ageously stands his ground. Unlike the Indian's, makes it possible for him to endure the burdens of oppression, while his posterity grows in increasing numbers. In this not have courage. Oh, I do not mean the cowardly courage of those who what his father was denied he has

New Jersey

and what he is denied his posterity will have. "Time marches on" and with a few deaths, and a few more births like the fair minded Barden, and a few more defeats like Parker's the negro citizen, as well as the fair minded white citizen will see that right is right and will win.

May I say that many whites are ashamed of the pages of history which mark the story of a white sin, slavery. Fair minded men like Barden abolished slavery and they shall abolish the sin of today.

I am truly yours for a better racial understanding,
Derita, C. E. MORELAND.

ANTI-LODGE

BILL IRKS

JERSEY

Negro Fraternals of New Jersey Fight Proposed Bill DRIVE IS STAGED

By The Associated Negro Press
The Associated Negro Press
Colored fraternal and civic organizations are staging a drive this week to defeat Senate Bill 209 which threatens the existence of the major fraternals of our group in New Jersey. A joint legislative committee has been working against this bill for five weeks and succeeded in having it recommitted from the Assembly to the Senate on April 3. At this time several Senators promised that the bill would be "killed". However, no action has been taken by the Senate since the bill was returned from the Assembly, and the measure still is listed as a passed bill for the Senate. At a meeting of the committee last Wednesday at 25 Beacon street, Chairman J. Leroy Jordan urged the members not to be misled by false reports that the bill had already been "killed." Attorney Jordan said, "The work of the joint legislative committee has been greatly hampered by persons who have accepted the promises of the Senators as proof that the bill was dead, despite the contrary official reports as to its actual present status. Some of those individuals have seen fit to travel around the State spreading this over optimistic

tic misinformation, with all good faith, but with disastrous results to our attempts to force a showdown from the Senate."

Assistant U. S. District Attorney Oliver Randolph reported for the Lobby and Legal committee which has attended each session of the Legislature since the bill first was opposed by Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell, colored member from Essex. Mr. Randolph, who himself served in the Assembly in 1923, quoted from the official publication of the Legislature showing that no action had been taken since April 3. He also decried the attempts of persons without legislative or legal experience to give inaccurate information on the status of the bill.

CAMDEN, N. J.—Racial prejudice, which has been rampant in the industrial centers of South Jersey during the past two months, made itself manifest here last Sunday morning at the Garden State restaurant, prominent rendezvous of Camden's elite on upper Broadway near the Bridge Plaza.

M. Schanfarber, white, assistant manager of Nelsner's Brothers Five and Ten Cent Store at 427 Kaighn ave., with his companion, James Jones, trusted Negro employee of the establishment and friend of the executive, walked into the restaurant at about seven p. m. Sunday. Schanfarber ordered breakfast for two. The white waitress brought breakfast for one, serving Schanfarber.

The store executive waited for the waitress to serve Jones, the two friends passing the time in conversation. After what seemed to him poor service, Schanfarber looked towards the waitress to see what was causing the delay.

DON'T SERVE COLORED
Observing that the white man had not touched the food placed before him and noting the look of distress on his face the waitress met the challenge and said to him, "We don't serve colored."

Incensed by the insult to his friend and companion, Schanfarber immediately arose from the table without a particle of food touching his mouth, and walked out of the restaurant in disgust, without paying for it.

Once in the street, Schanfarber said to Jones, calmly in spite of the ordeal: "Jones, don't feel embarrassed, but laugh, laugh at them, because you are worthy to dine in the best hotel or cafe in the country."

Jones and Schanfarber were motor-bound for Philadelphia on a business trip. After the unpleasant experience the two men proceeded to Philadelphia where they breakfasted together at Linton's cafeteria at Broad st. near Ridge ave.

The Garden State restaurant adjoins the fashionable Walt Whitman Hotel, many of whose sophisticated patrons invariably pass up the fancy prices prevailing in its dining room for the

moderate ones at the adjoining restaurant. He is clerk of the St. John Baptist Church, East Camden, and superintendent of the Sunday School, also vice president of the Camden County Sunday School Union. He lives with his parents at 2747 Saunders st. He is active in young people's movement.

Woodruff Denies Fraternal Bill Was Against Negroes

CAMDEN, N. J.—Senate Bill Number 209, against which a state wide fight has been carried on because of the adverse affect such bill would exert on Negro fraternal organizations was not directed against Negro fraternal organizations. Senator Albert Woodruff, who introduced the bill, declared in an exclusive statement to the TRIBUNE last week.

The bill he said, was prompted by the request from the Physicians Motor Club of Camden County for protection of the insignia they carry on their automobiles. "Those unauthorized, carrying this emblem, have been using it improperly for their own advantage," he said. "Those unauthorized carrying Beneficial Association of New Jersey gives out courtesy cards. This association requested protection for these cards."

Wouldn't Offend Negro Friends
"The bill passed the Senate without objection," continued the Senator, "and after its passage I joked with Senator Reeves about the fact that he had not given me a vote. He told me last year when I was not in the Senate he had introduced a somewhat similar bill and he had found it was objected to by Negro fraternal organizations, I was leaving for a two weeks trip to Bermuda and I immediately passed the word along to assemblymen from Camden to have the bill held in committee until my return. This was done. Upon my return I immediately sought out Assemblyman Altman and told him I wished to recall that bill to the Senate in order that it might be amended so that there could be no possible objection from my colored friends."

The Senator added that after this had been done and not before he was approached for the first time by a colored man on the subject. He says a little later that day a group of colored citizens met him in the lobby of the Senate "and I told them what I had done before they told me of their objections. The amendment has been prepared and they have advised me that they would have no further objection to the bill."

Woodruff Denies Accusations
Senator Woodruff added that he had one a letter from the M. W. United Grand Lodge F. and A. M., State of New Jersey objecting to the bill and a letter from the Most Worshipful Sovereign Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of the United States, warrants issued by West Indian Grand Lodges by authority from Grand Lodges (white) of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania praising the bill.

The Senator denies statements in

the TRIBUNE's column "Behind New Jersey Scenes" wherein appeared April 13 a statement that Woodruff had recalled the bill under pressure and another statement that "Camden County was the scene of the final act (in the fight) with Woodruff dodging Robert Burke Johnson who led the fight on this end". The senator said Mr. Johnson attempted to. He says after the bill was recalled he did hear indirectly from Mrs. Wilda Townsend "who did not know I had already acted in the matter."

Protest Meetings Continue
Meanwhile protest meetings against the bill continue in New Jersey, according to Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell. He reports agreement has been reached by the joint legislative committee of colored fraternal and civic organizations which has been fighting the bill whereby an amendment to be drawn by the committee will be offered to the senate.

Jim Crow Issue Again Denied By Beauticians

Secretary of N. Jersey Group Says Move Was Made for Strength

NEWARK, N. J.—Vehement denials that the North Jersey unit of the State Women Hairdressers and Beauticians' Association is a segregated group were made in a release to the TRIBUNE this week by Mrs. Zenobia Winstard, corresponding secretary.

This denial is the second to be made by an executive of the newly-formed association. The president, Mrs. Mae Ethel Twitty, registered emphatic protest against the label of two weeks ago.

According to Mrs. Winstard, "the articles that appeared in the Philadelphia TRIBUNE and the American... were clearly inspired by someone who is trying to bring about dissension in a very small organized association."

The secretary states that the headings in the TRIBUNE, "Jim Crow Issue Causes Split Between Newark Beauticians" and in the Afro-American, "Beauticians In Newark War" is wicked misrepresentation. "There is no war or any dissension between the colored chapter and the State Association," she declares; "our common aim is to standardize and improve the pro-

fession of hairdressing and beauty culture."

Tracing the history of the Negro unit, Mrs. Winstard said: "Upon finding that a real worthwhile organization had been formed for women hairdressers and beauticians, we expressed our desire to join that association, and although we were invited to join the various chapters of the organization, we felt that our needs could be handled to better advantage by having our own chapter, and we therefore requested that we be allowed to form our own colored chapter, subject to the jurisdiction of the State Association officers."

"For those who are interested we wish to say that it was a group of the most prominent colored hairdressers and beauticians who desired a separate and distinct chapter of their own and who at the same time wished to be a part of the State Women Hairdressers and Beauticians Association."

"No class or race distinction was thought of. The president of the colored chapter represents us on the executive board of the State Association. All chapters are privileged to visit each other; all chapters will be invited to the State meetings, and all chapters will work together through their various committees."

"The State officers were present at our meeting and helped us to organize."

The secretary pointed out that it is not the intention of the State organization to set up any Jim Crow standards as the articles insinuated. With reference to statements carried concerning Mrs. Mattye Jones and Mrs. Frances Brown, the secretary stated that these ladies clarified themselves at the last meeting and are now members of the Negro unit.

Register and Vote

SEGREGATION IN CCC CAMP AT CAMP DIX

CAMP DIX, N.J.—Segregation in the Civilian Conservation Corps is rife here as the place takes on an atmosphere of 1917-18, when young America, colored and white, went out to make the world safe for democracy.

Such was the result of an investigation of the CCC camp by the New Jersey State Conference of the N.A.A.C.P. (as made by Melvin Halsey, secretary and the Rev. John S. Tate, former president of the Plainfield branch of the N.A.A.C.P. The investigation followed charges that the colored units encamped were receiving inferior treatment in the matter of food, shelter and recreation.

The report would disprove such charges, although there is separation.

Old Army Custom

The report of the investigation is free in saying that there is strict separation of the races as in the days of the war and in line with the customs of the United States Army.

White non coms are in command of the companies, the investigators said, with the companies divided into squads of eight men each with a colored "straw boss."

The kitchens, where colored cooks prepare the food, as well as the other parts of the camps are clean and sanitary beyond reproach and arranged with army neatness and dispatch. Food is in abundance and wholesome, satisfying and healthful.

Athletics and recreation are under the supervision of the colored department of the Young Men's Christian Association. Each of the men when taken into the corps is inoculated and vaccinated and is given a set of army toilet articles.

The investigators found that "very little real work is done here; most is in the form of fatigue details (cleaning up). The groups now in camp are preparing to move to Fort Wright in the State of Washington, in earnest. They found that very few of the men deserted the corps."

The secretary pointed out that it is not the intention of the State organization to set up any Jim Crow standards as the articles insinuated. With reference to statements carried concerning Mrs. Mattye Jones and Mrs. Frances Brown, the secretary stated that these ladies clarified themselves at the last meeting and are now members of the Negro unit.

Fight Color Line in New Jersey Schools

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 29.—The newest attempt at Jim Crow schools and the first to be made in northern New Jersey is being fought here by citizens of the N. A. A. C. P. branch. The school board is trying to transfer all white students from the Glenfield school and send Race children in other districts to Glenfield.

children were admitted to mixed schools this year, but the bulk—about 200—is barred. Raymond Pace Alexander, engaged by the Bryn Mawr branch of the N. A. A. C. P., is handling the legal fight.

CHESTER HAS BATTLE
CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 29.—An attempt to segregate Race students here by barring them from the Chester high school and confining them to a school in "the Negro area" has so aroused citizens that the state organization of N. A. A. C. P. branches has been called in and Herbert E. Millen, president of the Philadelphia N. A. A. C. P., has been engaged to carry the fight to court.

TAKE CHILDREN OUT
BERWYN, Pa., Sept. 29.—Race parents in this suburb of Philadelphia have started the second year of their fight against the Jim Crow school set up for them by the township board by keeping all children out of school. They have been threatened with arrest, but have stated they will go to jail rather than submit their children to Jim Crow. No children attended school all last year. A few Race

Fight Against Being Taught By Negroes

Woodcrest Residents Fail
To Have Bill Introduced
for New Borough

LAWNSIDE, N. J.—Aid has been extended by organizations and individuals in Haddonfield to efforts of a white settlement of thirty odd families within Lawnside to secede from Lawnside and set up a separate borough to be known as Woodcrest. The secession movement was bared last week when whites of Woodcrest sought to have the new Central High School and term introduced in the Assembly at Trenton giving them the right to set up a new borough. It was also revealed that a school fight lay back of the secession movement.

On January 14th in the auditorium of the Memorial High School of Haddonfield a minstrel show was staged by white Odd Fellows and the proceeds turned over to the Agenda Civic Association of Woodcrest to keep that section's illegal separate school in operation.

Advertisements of the affair read as follows: "A situation has developed at Woodcrest Heights that gives the residents there the choice between two alternatives, either to send their children to the Public School at Lawnside where all the scholars are colored and the teachers the same, or to conduct a private school of their own."

BEST TO TRY PRIVATE SCHOOL?
"The parents of these children decided that it was best to try the private school and they have been holding such a school in the chapel of the Presbyterian Church at Woodcrest with volunteer teachers, but the Board of Education of Lawnside advised them that unless they secured a teacher with a state certificate, the Board would compel, if they the residents of Woodcrest Heights did not send the children to the public schools of Lawnside, to prosecute." The advertisement ran on explaining in ungrammatical language the Woodcrest situation and asking a "goodly sum". The announcement also appeared on the front page of a white weekly paper in Haddonfield.

NO ARREST IN FLAMING CROSS CASE

The Woodcrest people claim they now have a certified teacher but their funds are running low.

No arrest here in the flaming cross burning of three weeks ago, has yet been made. The affair was traced directly to the white residents of Woodcrest.

The bill to make a separate borough of Woodcrest was not introduced as scheduled at last Monday night's session of the Assembly in Trenton. Neither has Lawnside sought to make any organized protest against the bill.

Supreme Court Hits Jim Crow In New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J.—The decision rendered by the State Supreme Court Friday forbidding segregation of races in swimming classes of the new Central High School and term introduced in the Assembly at Trenton giving them the right to set up a new borough. It was also revealed that a school fight lay back of the secession movement.

BEGUN YEAR AGO
The action was instituted a year ago by the Federated Organizations of Trenton through Atty. Robert S. Hartgrove of Jersey City to compel the Trenton Board of Education to permit Thaddeus Patterson, one of the colored pupils affected, to enter the swimming pool with the class group in which he was enrolled as a member. His father, Chester W. Patterson, brought the suit for his son, seeking a writ of mandamus directing the school board to permit the boy and other pupils to swim with their classes.

"Although there is no discrimination between races in the class room or the gymnasium," read the opinion handed down by Justice Bodine, "the colored youth are not permitted to take swimming lessons except with those of their own race. Such action is discrimination."

"Boys and girls enrolled in a class in the public schools of this state are entitled to receive instructions, without any discrimination, predicated upon race. To say to a lad you may study with your classmates; you may attend the gymnasium with them, but you

may not have swimming with them because of your color is unlawful discrimination. The writ will not be allowed."

Supreme Court Hits Segregation In New Jersey Schools

[Chicago Defender Press Service]

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—Another great legal victory opposing the vicious and unfair influences of segregation was scored here on Thursday when it was decided that Race pupils attending the Central high school in this city must be permitted to use the swimming pool at the same time as white students, according to the opinion of the supreme court.

The proceedings were instituted by Chester W. Patterson of Trenton, father of Thaddeus Patterson, a junior at the school, who was not permitted to use the pool with white members of his class.

Score Prejudice

"To say to a lad," said the Court, "you may study with your classmates, you may attend the gymnasium with them, but you may not have the swimming with them because of your color, is unlawful discrimination."

The decision came as the result of long legal battling for principle involved. The decision of the state supreme court of New Jersey is regarded by the courageous and right-thinking as a milestone of great moment.

Students and parents over the entire state rejoice at the outcome. Robert Hartgrove, Race attorney, of Jersey City, N. J., is accredited with the victory. He has fought the case since last September. His legal laurel is considered a precedent.

Court Strikes at Pool Segregation

N. J. Supreme Court Rules Against Trenton
High School Separate Swimming Classes
—Education Board to Appeal Case

School authorities of New Jersey who hold that they have not infringed on the rights of Negro pupils allowed use of a school swimming pool in separate classes from white pupils, have appealed to the Court of Errors and Appeals from a decision Saturday of the New Jersey Supreme Court, which ordered the Central High School of Trenton to cease the segregation of Negroes from white students in swimming classes.

The Supreme Court decision was responsible for the ruling and did not handed down in favor of Thaddeus Patterson, a junior at the school, whose father, Chester W. Patterson, Saturday maintained that "Boys and girls enrolled in a class in the public school more than a year ago to receive instruction without any discrimination predicated upon race."

Mr. Patterson, going before the Board of Education, was apprised at that time that the Board was re-

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age, who,
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case an easy one to fight.

Jersey Court Decision May Affect State's Separate Schools

Supreme Court Bans Jim Crow Swimming Classes in New Central High School After Year of Agitation. Whites Cite Existence of Bordentown and Separate Churches as Support for Segregation in Mixed Schools.

By HARRY B. WEBBER

TRENTON, N.J. — The decision rendered by the State Supreme Court here Friday, forbidding segregation of Negro pupils in white swimming classes of the new Central High School and forbidding discrimination "more pernicious and provocative of an evil sought to be remedied" that the establishment of separate schools for racial groups, will have far-reaching and vital consequences to education in New Jersey.

Although counsel for the Trenton board of education will seek to appeal the case, the decision nevertheless is an important step toward the elimination of all separate schools in the state.

Judge's Opinion

"Although there is no discrimination between races in the classroom or the gymnasium," read the opinion handed down by Justice Bodine, "the colored youth are not permitted to take swimming lessons except with those of their own race. Such action is discrimination."

"Boys and girls enrolled in a class in the public schools of this state are entitled to receive instructions, without any discrimination, predicated upon race. To say to a lad, 'You may study with your classmates; you may attend the gymnasium with them, but you may not have swimming with them because of your color,' is unlawful discrimination. The writ will not be allowed."

Started Year Ago

The action was instituted a year ago by the Federated Organizations of Trenton, through Robert S. Hartgrove, attorney, of Jersey City, to compel the Trenton board of education to permit Thaddeus Patterson, one of the pupils affected, to enter the swimming pool with the white class group in which he was enrolled as a member. His father, Chester W. Patterson, brought the suit for his son, seeking a writ of mandamus directing the school board to permit the boy and other pupils to swim with their classes. He said the white children used the pool Wednesdays and the colored were assigned to Fridays, just before the pool was drained for the week.

Protest Meetings

A number of meetings in protest against this were held, chiefly at Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church, of

which the Rev. C. E. Wilson is pastor. Some of the parents and many citizens of Trenton were loath to fight the board of education. In March of last year, a delegation appeared before the board to protest against the segregation of their children. They were persuaded at the time to postpone their action, but the matter was soon revived and a court action brought.

Ten Persons Responsible

The following ten persons, in addition to the plaintiff and his son, are responsible for the sweeping victory: Mrs. Genevieve Gordon, president of the Federated Organizations and leading spirit in the fight; S. S. Dade, Dr. J. Leroy Morris, Dr. Arthur Thomas, Horace Cogdell, Mrs. Mattie Robinson, Dr. C. F. Scarborough, the Rev. C. E. Wilson, S. J. Newsome, and Rolet Ross.

The N.A.A.C.P. adopted a "hands off" policy.

Some who were interested in the matter mildly at the beginning, soon lost interest. Mr. Robert Queen, whom it was at first thought would lead legal action in the case, abandoned it a year ago. Mr. Hartgrove was retained soon after and filed the action.

Counsel Appeals for Segregation

Aaron Dawes, white, counsel for the board of education, told the court: "Each race has certain inherited characteristics and it has been abundantly established that races prosper in their own groups and rise to higher heights under the emulation impulses than they would otherwise. The colored race is prone to worship in separate churches with pastors of their own race. With less than seventy years' separation from slavery, the colored race has shown amazing results in the schools separated from the whites."

He then quoted Theodore Roosevelt and Booker T. Washington.

He said that legislation in the United States attested that the colored race suffers no detriment in separate schools. He said the state legislature recognized in 1932 as the established public policy separate colored national guards.

Cites Bordentown

He cited Bordentown School as a colored institution with state support.

Dawes said the public policy of the United States and of the several states was manifested in statutes that separate white and colored

pupils, promote the welfare of the race and make for better interracial relations.

"Laws permitting and even requiring their separation in places where they are liable to be brought into contact do not necessarily imply inferiority," he declared. He also mentioned the undesirability of intermarriage and other social relations between the races.

50 Years in Jersey Policy

"The legislature of our state this year confirms the proposition that there may be separation of races in public schools provided that equal facilities and advantages are bestowed upon all," he went on. He added that this had been the policy in school institutions in Jersey for fifty years, and added that "the power of school boards to establish separate schools has not been successfully questioned." He asserted that a swimming pool as here involved excites antagonism, fears or jealousies between races and that the board of education has the power and duty to establish separate swimming classes and thus pluck out what is the offending cause thereof.

"Nothing but harm can come from agitating the intermingling of white and colored pupils in school classes where racial prejudices are encountered," he said.

Patterson's Reply

Patterson, through Mr. Hartgrove, filed a brief citing the facts in the fight. He said the pool was installed in January, 1932, and colored pupils were given separate hours for swimming. Whereas the swimming course was compulsory for whites, it was made elective for colored.

On February 4 Patterson complained to the board of education about this condition. He was referred to the local board. He charged violation of civil rights and school laws in the provision. On October 4, 1932, the school board was ordered to show cause before the Supreme Court why a writ of mandamus should not be issued. The question at issue was "Has the action of the local board violated the rights of colored people under the laws of the state or the United States in separating white and colored pupils in the swimming instruction."

Hartgrove's Points

Hartgrove listed the following points in his argument:

1. It is the established policy of our laws that no pupil of school age shall be excluded from the public schools of the state by reason of color, creed or nationality.
2. The intention of the legislature is that all pupils should attend public schools on the same terms. It is evident that legisla-

tion for schools has sought to destroy class distinction. Here Mr. Hartgrove advanced the statement which was almost quoted verbatim by the court:

More pernicious

"The separation of pupils within a school building because of color or creed is more pernicious and provocative of the evil sought to be remedied than the establishment of distinct schools for distinct races or nationalities."

3. The separation of colored pupils from white in swimming classes is a distinct violation of the plaintiff's or realtor's civil rights.

Arbitrary

4. Assignment of colored and white pupils for swimming instruction is arbitrary classification.

5. The respondent has arrogated unto itself a power superior to that possessed by the legislature.

"The fact that a swimming course is elective or that the same instruction is given to all pupils is not dispositive of the question at issue," he said. "At most, it postpones elucidation and is but a subtle method of respondent to avoid the solemn mandate of the law."

In Atlantic City

A case similar to this was brought up several years ago in Atlantic City but was prevented from coming to a decision because of the arbitrary closing of the pool so that no pupils could use it rather than to permit Negroes its use.

The decision will affect similar cases of intra-school segregation now in effect in the state. It will also act as a precedent to base the approaching fight against all separate schools impending.

JIM-CROW IN N.J. THEATRE IS STOPPED

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 16—

After many years of segregation and discrimination in the theaters of this city, residents have succeeded in putting an end to this practice. Year after year a relentless battle was waged by the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

After defeating an outgoing mayor for not doing anything about such discriminatory practices, the Plainfield N. A. A. C. P. again took up the fight to the new mayor.

A petition was circularized and over 1,000 signers were obtained. Among these petitioners were some of the outstanding white citizens of the community secured through the efforts of the Inter-Racial Committee of Plainfields, which organiza-

tion took an active part in bringing to an end this "nuisance." Dr. Clement de Freitas, secretary of the branch, was spokesman for a committee that waited on the mayor and common council, then in session. In presenting the petition to abolish this unfair policy, Dr. de Freitas made an impassioned plea on behalf of his race.

Word has just been received by the N. A. A. C. P. from the mayor that at the conclusion of a conference with the theater owners it was agreed that no further segregation or discrimination in any form would exist in the local amusement houses.

Since this time Negroes have been enjoying the rights of any other citizen—taking seats wherever they choose.

NEW JERSEY'S SUPREME COURT

In the language of Walter Winchell, an orchid to the Supreme Court of New Jersey for handing down an opinion holding that the segregation of white and colored pupils in the swimming classes at the Central High School, Trenton, is illegal.

The court set forth that:

"To say of a lad: 'You may study with your classmates, you may attend the gymnasium with them, but you may not have swimming with them because of your color is unlawful discrimination.'"

Chester W. Patterson, father of Thaddeus Patterson, the junior against whom the color line was drawn, is also entitled to an orchid. Instead of complaining and indulging in mere talk about the unlawful practices resorted to by the principal of Central High School, he took advantage of his rights of a citizen to test the validity of the school's "Jim Crow" policy in the courts and won.

Judge Gives Innocent Men 15 Minutes To Leave Newark

NEWARK, N. J.—(D.N.S.)—Newark's colored population is in an uproar over the action of Judge Seymour Klein of the Third Criminal Court Tuesday of last week in ordering a number of colored men to leave Newark within fifteen minutes. A group of twenty-one men were arrested on a charge of frequenting a house at 108 East Kinney Street in a neighborhood where several complaints of robbery and burglary had been made recently.

The Judge stated that whenever any colored person was arrested in the vicinity of East Kinney street they always said they lived at 108 and that he would like to know how many people lived at that address. The prisoners were required to prove whether they lived in Newark and those who could not satisfy the Judge that they had some Newark address were given fifteen

minutes to get outside of the city limits.

The men were arrested about a week ago and according to press reports were held in \$25,000 bail for police investigation. Aside from the question of the address at 108 East Kinney st., it does not appear that anything was proven against the men after the week's investigation while they remained in jail. Detective Polestino of Police Headquarters had charge of the raids and conducted the investigation.

Welfare organizations are reported to be investigating the high handed procedure against members of the race and plan a protest to the Judge and to the City Commissioners. Judge Klein was appointed by Mayor Meyer E. Ellenstein who received one hundred per cent support from the 25,000 colored voters of Newark in the last City Commission Election.

Negroes Disgrace School Camden Teacher Tells Pupil

CAMDEN, N. J.—Are white teachers at the Camden Academic High School courting trouble between Negro and white students? Is the principal, Carlton Hopkins, condoning these daily insults members of the school hurl at students of Negro blood?

Last week Thomas Johnson, Negro football player on the school's second team, rested his feet on the back of a desk, a habit in which schoolboys of all races indulge in the classrooms of the world.

His teacher in English, Miss L. Scott, white, saw him and immediately her cultured tongue spat fire: "Take your feet off the desk," hissed Miss Scott, "it is a disgrace to do that; you disgrace your race, and your race is a disgrace to the school."

Young Johnson's body stiffened; his muscles became tense; his eyes bulged; a wild look of bewilderment clouded his countenance. For a moment it appeared trouble was in the offing; but Johnson, thinking of a successful graduation, quickly regained his presence of mind and, with a heavy heart, reluctantly acquiesced to the teacher's order.

Five parents, interviewed by the TRIBUNE, state that hardly a week passes but some similar incident occurs at the school. Negro students inform the TRIBUNE they fear the worst if the principal, members of the faculty and the Board of Education continue to dodge the issue.

New Jersey Township Adopts Novel Plan To Swell Treasury; Imposes Excessive Fines On Negroes For Minor Offenses

(Special to the TRIBUNE)

MORRISVILLE, N. J.—The real reason for the vigilance of Pennsauken police in arresting Negro law-breakers of the lower element in Morrisville came to light unexpectedly at a political rally of Negro Republicans last Thursday.

Frank J. Alber, head of the Police Department, Pennsauken Township, in a campaign speech for re-election told an audience of 40 Negroes and 12 whites that, whenever he goes to police headquarters he first ascertains if there are any arrests from Morrisville. If the answer is in the negative he expresses surprise; if in the affirmative he rejoices because the Township treasury would be augmented by fines of \$13.50 for each offender.

Alber explained that residents of the township are unable to pay their taxes and it was, therefore, necessary to fine "you fellows" (meaning Negroes) to make up the deficit. Expressing surprise as well as satisfaction of the Negro's ability to pay such fines, Alber added that if he were fined \$13.50 he couldn't pay but "you people" (Negroes) always find the money.

Believe it or not, the Negroes greeted these insulting remarks with loud applause while the whites smiled broadly.

Morrisville is a Negro borough with a population of about 800 of whom 350 are registered voters, the majority Republicans. Only about five white families, all Italians, live in the borough. The whites are all Democrats.

Alber is making a strenuous bid for Negro support. He is being supported for re-election by the United Republican Club which less than a year ago declined Negro co-operation.

MAY SUE SEGREGATING AMUSEMENT PARK

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 20—Ousted from the park and told that Negro people were not welcome there, the Westchester County Park Commission may be sued here by civil associations if the policies of the "Playland" toward Negroes is not altered.

Randal Toliver, president of the Westchester County Colored Democratic Club, is busy laying plans for the lawsuit. It is claimed that Negro taxpayers helped to pay for the \$10,000,000 amusement center and that they should be given equal rights in enjoying park privileges.

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Answers Hospital Charge

Dr. Greeff Denies Discrimination Against Negroes

Dr. J. G. William Greeff, Commissioner of Hospitals, in replying yesterday to a letter from Harry N. Quarles, executive secretary of the Harlem Civic Association, denied that there was any discrimination in Harlem Hospital because of race, creed or color. The letter to Dr. Greeff was prompted by the resignation of two Negro doctors, Dr. Marshall E. Ross, assistant chief surgeon, and Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, associate chief surgeon.

Mr. Quarles charged that "competent Negro physicians are sidetracked and discriminated against." In his answer Dr. Greeff pointed out that Mr. Quarles made no specific charges and invited him to lay before the Hospital Department any specific charges that would warrant an investigation.

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Win Equality, Negroes Told By Mrs. Buck

Achievement Is Means of Ending Intolerance, 400 Intellectuals Hear

Mrs. Pearl S. Buck, author of "The Good Earth," expressed her sympathy with the oppressed Negro race last

N. Y. City Not in Alabama

A WHITE Columbus Hospital ambulance surgeon learned last week when he was suspended for thirty days that New York City is not in Alabama.

ANSWERING a police call for an ambulance at 409 Edgecombe avenue on April 8, Dr. A. C. Fields found a man suffering from a paralytic stroke and, instead of ordering the patient removed from the apartment on a stretcher, he said that he could walk to the elevator "if given a little assistance." The man couldn't sit up, much less walk, and neither the doctor nor his aides, one of whom had no business on the ambulance, assisted in getting the man out of the apartment and down to the lobby.

NOT ONLY THIS, the doctor used filthy and insulting language to the woman in whose home the man roomed and swore at a boy because he resented it and threatened to strike him. Complaint was made against him to the Department of Hospitals and on last Wednesday, when a hearing was held, he barely escaped being dismissed, which might have kept him from ever getting a state license to practice. Deputy Commissioner Louis Cohen of the Department of Hospitals suspended him from ambulance duty for thirty days to get his geography straightened out. He'll find that New York City is not in Alabama.

night in a speech that was at once a plea for interracial tolerance and a whole primer of interracial relations. More than 400 Negro intellectuals, gathered at the New School for Social Research, 66 West Twelfth Street, for the annual "Opportunity" dinner, heard Mrs. Buck compress their problem into a few minutes of words.

She spoke at the end of an evening devoted to discussion of the Negro as a cultural force. The dinner, given in her honor by the friends of "Opportunity," the magazine of the National Urban League for Social Work Among Negroes, was the occasion for the announcement of the annual "Opportunity" prize of \$100 to a younger Negro author. Arna Bontemps, of Huntsville, Ala., was its recipient. Before Mrs. Buck was introduced Dr. Alain Locke, professor of Howard University, Washington, had spoken of his hope for the Negro's cultural future. John Day, of the John Day Publishing Company, who announced the

award as one of the judges, had praised the contributions to the contest. Fannie Hurst, novelist, who also was a judge, had sent a telegram of similar praise. Dr. Sterling A. Brown, professor of English at Howard and the third judge, had read from his poems, and the Eva Jessye trio had sung two of the spirituals that are the Negro's most distinct artistic contribution.

Touched by Negro's Status

Mrs. Buck opened her speech with a simple expression of her gratitude to "her friends." She had, she said, been so deeply touched by the situation of the Negro in this country since she first returned from China that she intended to speak of that.

"You are the part of America which I have felt most keenly," said Mrs. Buck. "In a sense you are the real America to me. When I have seen your troubles I have been filled with that sense of shame, that sickening sensation, that I have so often had in China seeing a Chinese treated as inferior by a white man. I know that there can be no greatness in persecution, that there can be in the persecuted. I have no consciousness of race, and I speak as one of you."

From then on Mrs. Buck used exclusively "we" and "us" for an exposition of the position and hopes of the Negro that began with a cruel picture of the Negro in a white man's country economically discriminated against, made to feel not a part of the land of which it is one "of our greatest tragedies that we are unavoidably a part."

"And yet perhaps there is a greater tragedy," continued Mrs. Buck. "I feel that our greatest tragedy is that we are not always sure of our own equality with the other race. We remember slavery, we think of the shortness of our history, our newness, and we forget that it is not history but individuals that make equality. All races are equal, or I should say, it is impossible to compare races."

Calls for Cosmic Sense

Picturing the dogged acceptance of inferiority of the uneducated Negro and the bitterness of the intellectual, the increasing horror of life that comes to the sensitive member of an oppressed race, Mrs. Buck said the only cure is "a cosmic sense of equality."

"We must simply feel equal," said Mrs. Buck. "Until we do that the white man will not accept us as equal. We must know our worth, quietly, without self-consciousness, and if some offend and slight us we must pass the slights over as the deeds of stupid men."

As the weapon by which that feeling of equality can be obtained Mrs. Buck counseled achievement. She pointed to those Negroes who have achieved, and their calm happiness, and she asked all to join in standing loyally by Negro achievement, in steadily fostering it. She pleaded for an intense but not whining aggression, a campaign for Negro betterment unmarked with the sense of personal martyrdom.

"Let us dare, then, to live," were Mrs. Buck's closing words, "in the full sense of our own equality and the duty we have to others of our race."

Marietta Bonner, of Chicago; Eugene Gordon, of Boston, and Henry B. Jones, of Philadelphia, received honorable mention for the prize. L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the National Urban League, introduced Mrs. E. P. Roberts, a member of the board of the league, who presided.

Mrs. Buck Commended By Church Conference

Congregational and Christian Delegates Praise Her Stand

The middle Atlantic conference of Congregational and Christian churches holdings its annual meeting yesterday in Jersey City unanimously adopted a resolution commending Mrs. Pearl S. Buck, author and resigned Presbyterian missionary, for "her fine Christian spirit, her courageous stand and her forward-looking attitude with reference to missions." The resolution was introduced by the Rev. Edwin T. Buchner, of Haverth, N. J.

At an earlier session the Rev. Dr. William Pierson Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York, expressed his "feeling of humiliation" that he belonged to a denomination which would accept the resignation of Mrs. Buck as a missionary in order "to satisfy the protests of a few individuals."

A resolution deploring "the appeal to race prejudice" in the Scottsboro case and advocating that Negroes be called for jury service in both Northern and Southern states also was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Allan A. Stockdale, of the First Church, Washington, was re-elected moderator of the conference.

Admits Maintaining

Separate Office

New York.—A separate office for colored policyholders in St. Louis, Mo., is maintained by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, it was admitted by K. C. Ringer, superintendent of agencies for the company at the home office here. The admission was in a reply to a letter from the N.A.A.C.P. Mr. Ringer did not answer the other question of the N.A.A.C.P. which asked whether the Metropolitan had a general policy of maintaining separate offices in all cities, but it is well known that in many cities separate jim crow offices are opened for "Negroes only." In Jersey City, N. J., a separate window is used for Negro customers. Mr. Ringer excuses the separate office in St. Louis by saying it is in line with the company's aim to provide "easy and convenient arrangements for the transaction of business." The N.A.A.C.P. has been told that in many cities these jim crow offices, besides being insulting by their very existence, are anything but "easy and convenient" for colored customers.

Specific information on the location of these offices with an outline of their convenience or inconvenience should be sent to the N.A.A.C.P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, so that the matter can be taken up further with the company.

NEGRO AND WHITE MEET TO BALK JIM CROW LAW

To Demand Release of Negro Victim of Discrimination

NEW YORK CITY.—Discrimination against Negro workers in Greater New York, especially the brazen order given by the city to police to stop Negro and white workers walking together, will be denounced at a mass meeting at Rockaway Palace, 695 Rockaway, Brooklyn, this Monday, July 10, 8 p.m., with Louise Thompson, secretary National Scottsboro Action Committee, and Frank Spector, assistant secretary International Labor Defense.

Called jointly by the Brownsville Section International Labor Defense and the Brownsville Unemployed Council, the mass meeting will also raise the issue of the holding for trial of William Bryan, Negro worker, of Brownsville, whose eviction from his Brooklyn home and arrest was the result of race discrimination.

After Bryan and his wife lost a child because of lack of food, the Brooklyn home relief bureau was forced through mass pressure to give them rent checks. The landlord, however, refused to accept the checks and ordered Bryan and his wife thrown out of their home. This action was a warning to other Negro tenants to intimidate them against uniting with white workers as Bryan did in the struggle for the right to live.

Bryan, it is charged, threw a flat-iron at one of the policemen during the eviction, which took place on April 20.

Vigorous demands will be made at the Brownsville mass meeting that all race discrimination be stopped, that Bryan be released. Workers will be urged to attend the trial of William Bryan, in Special Sessions, Smith and Schermerhorn Streets, Brooklyn, Wednesday morning July 12, in large numbers.

Demonstration Wins Right for Negroes to Eat in Restaurant

By a Negro Worker Correspondent

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A member of the I.L.D., happening to walk into a newly opened "Nickelmat" on 358 Westminster St., Providence, saw an elderly Negro lady and a child being discriminated. The member went to the local branch office and reported it, and we talked it over and decided to send two Negro members into the place. Six white workers would follow.

My friend and I walked in and took a seat. The clerks walked by and pretended they didn't notice us. About ten minutes later the six white workers came in and took seats. One of them, Anna Bloch, organizer of the International Labor Defense in this city, sat next to Raymond Harris, young secretary of the I.L.D., who is a Negro.

When the clerk came to ask for Comrade Bloch's order she demanded to know why we were not served. To this the manager replied: "We pick our customers." So I said: "Yeah? Well you come outside and pick your spot."

Then turning to one of the clerks, he said: "Don't serve them, let them get out." To this Comrade Bloch told him he would have to serve the colored as quick as he did the white. The manager gave her a scowl and said: "Are you white?" This was enough for us and we told him that if he didn't serve Negroes promptly we would organize the biggest crowd of colored and white people to come there and protest against discrimination.

More sarcastic remarks at the Negroes by the manager caused Comrade Bloch to grab the sugar bowl and throw it at him. The manager went to call the police. Meanwhile the clerk finally put a chocolate soda on the counter for Mr. Harris. Instead of drinking the soda, we smashed it against the wall. Then we turned and walked out, telling them that if the discrimination kept on we would organize a demonstration to enforce the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution which says Negroes have equal rights and we mean to see that we get equal rights in this city and state.

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Assaulted By
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Young Woman Given Two Black Eyes and a Fractured Nose

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Numerous protests have come into the office of the New York Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. They have taken the case in hand and instituted suit against the corporation owning this particular house.

This case is only one of the many cases reported of assaults upon young colored women who have been forced to enter apartment houses in exclusive residential districts. The N. A. A. C. P. has notified these establishments that they intend to wage a battle for the protection accorded Negroes in the Civil Rights Bill of the State of New York.

N. Y. HERALD

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Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Senior International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., in charge of Colored work was awarded judgement against Horn And Hardart Restaurant on June 28th, under the Civil Rights Law in the State of New York. This verdict in Dr. Tobias's favor was obtained after a trial which lasted more than two and one half days. The case was tried before Judge Samuel Ecker and a jury in Part 14 of the Central Jury Court of the New York City Municipal Court.

Dr. Tobias was represented by Attorney William T. Andrews, former special legal assistant to the N. A. A. C. P., who was assisted by Attorney John H. Lewis. The defendants were represented by the firm of Hartman, Sheridan, Tekulsky and Pecora. Ferdinand Pecora former Chief Assistant District Attorney of the County of New York, and now counsel to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, is the leading member of the firm. The trial counsel for the defendant being his brother, Nicholas Pecora.

The plaintiff proved that Dr. Tobias who is one of the outstanding Negroes of the United States and who has been International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., for about twenty-two years, was accompanied by his wife, and about 5:30 o'clock on December 30th past, went to Horn and Hardart Restaurant at 45th street and Fifth avenue. The defendants operate chain cafeterias and restaurants in New York City, and at the one in question various types of accommodations are offered to the public.

On December 30th Dr. Tobias and his wife wanted to secure table d'hote dinner, with full and complete waitress service. It was

proved that he and his wife remained in the premises until about 6:30 and had requested services of a waitress and a hostess, who admittedly was in charge of the restaurant in the absence of the manager.

In an attempt to avoid serving them the hostess directed him to see the manager, but when she was requested to summons the manager, she left pretending that she would do this, but neither she, nor the manager put in appearance. At 6:30 Dr. and Mrs. Tobias decided to leave, and all of this time no one had come to them to explain the long wait, or to offer service. They also proved, that numerous white persons entered the restaurant for the same service while they were there and received it.

The defendant claimed that a number of the waitresses had not come to work that day and that the force was therefore short handed, also, that there was an unusually large number of persons who wanted table d'hote dinner on the day in question. The theory of the defendant was destroyed by the cross examination of the defendant's witnesses.

Dr. Tobias speaks in highest praise of the remarkable handling of the case by Attorney Andrews, both in his highly effective work in cross-examination and his masterly plea before the jury. Also, he expressed high appreciation for the fairness of the presiding Justice in his charge to the jury.

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By the Associated Press.
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NEW YORK WORLD

Telegram
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Two-thirds of Student Body Go On Strike When Two White Students Who Championed Cause of Negroes Are Expelled.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—(CNA)—How the students of Commonwealth College, near Mena, Ariz., went about their fight for the admission of Negroes to the school—a fight which recently led to the expulsion of two students and a strike of two-thirds of the student body—is told in a letter to the Crusader News Agency from Henry Forblade, one of the expelled students.

Mr. Forblade writes:

"Last spring some of the Communist and other students began a fight for the admission of Negroes to the school. Commonwealth College is in Poly county—a so called 'lily-white' county. The Communist students and those who sympathized with them insisted that definite steps be taken to educate the neighborhood on this question. The association that controls the college, however, felt that its 'security' might be endangered.

"Finally a committee of six—three faculty members and three students—were elected to draw up a program. The program called for obtaining Negro speakers to speak at the college, at meetings to which the public was to be invited. It called also for the admission of Negro students, and outlined definite steps to be taken to secure these students, including special arrangements for the payment of their tuition if necessary.

This program was submitted to the association, but was tabled by them until the fall. The association knew that only three of the most militant students were remaining until the fall.

"Before the opening of the fall quarter, the three students were called singly to interview Lucien Koch, the school director. He told us that the association was assuming a more dictatorial policy and that if we felt we could not get along, we should get out. I told him at that time that I disagreed with the association on two main issues: student representation and their attitude towards the problem of Negro students.

"There was a discussion of this question with the whole student body, and in order to get a more thorough understanding of the problem, four students took as a research project the study of Jim-Crowism in the south in general and Arkansas in particular.

"A group meeting—faculty, association and students—was held to discuss these demands. The attitude of Lucien Koch was that they would give us some of the minor

things, but none of the important ones, and if we didn't like it we could get out." The expulsion of Henry Forblade and John Copen, two of the leading students, and the strike of most of the student body, followed shortly after the events described in this letter.

DR. TOBIAS ASKS \$500 AFTER BAN

Denied Table Service by Horn & Hardart, "Y" Official Says

A civil rights suit for \$500, originating in an alleged act of racial discrimination, was filed in the Tenth District Municipal Court on Thursday against the Horn and Hardart Company, operators of the Automat cafeterias, by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of the National Y. M. C. A. Council.

Dr. Tobias, who is co-plaintiff with his wife, Mary, charges that he was refused service at one of the chain's cafeterias at 125th street and Fifth avenue on December 30. The cafeteria named in the suit features a table service at certain hours in the afternoon, the Y. M. C. A. secretary charging that the waitresses for nearly an hour avoided the table at which he and his wife were sitting.

Upon summoning a waitress, Dr. Tobias states that the employee in-

formed him he would have to see the head waitress if he wanted service. His talk with the functionary mentioned was equally unsatisfactory. The woman, according to Dr. Tobias' suit, apprised him that he would have to consult the manager.

"Well, you get me the manager," Dr. Tobias told her. "Produce him, I don't know who he is."

The head waitress left the table ostensibly to find the manager, Charles Fraley, but failed to return. The Y. M. C. A. secretary waited until his nerves were on the point of fraying, when he left his wife and went in search of a policeman, who entered the cafeteria's office and produced the manager.

According to Dr. Tobias, the head of the establishment explained that, in his opinion, the Y. M. C. A. secretary was a little impatient, that if he had waited long enough he would have been served. He then offered to see that they were served, but Dr. Tobias and his wife refused. Their suit against the company is being handled by William T. Andrews, attorney of 200 West 135th street.

Sues Restaurant



Dr. Channing H. Tobias.

White War Veterans Force Hotel Manager To Apologize For His Segregation Of Negro Comrades

By HOWARD BARNARD

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Indignant white Spanish War Veterans forced the manager and head waitress of the Hotel Washington Tuesday evening to apologize for conspicuous segregation of five Negro war veterans.

The Negroes, members of the Hudson B. Moore Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, and prominent residents of Newburgh and Highland Falls, were forced to sit behind an arch in the hotel dining room where they could not see the speakers, at a banquet following the Spanish War Veterans installation.

They were neither permitted to sit at tables with their white comrades nor were white men allowed by the hotel management to sit at their table.

As the ex-soldiers filed into the dining room, white men and Negro, side by side, the head waitress directed the Negro soldiers over to a secluded table and brusquely ordered a white man, who had sat down with the group, to go to another table.

Smarting under the insult, the Negroes rose, put on their hats and coats and left the dining room. They were immediately followed by Post Commander Abraham Burton and numerous white veterans of the Newburgh Post, who sensed the situation.

Apologies were wrung by the Post Commander from the manager of the hotel, W. Morland Brower, and from the head waitress. For the sake of the post the Negro veterans returned. Told they could sit where they pleased, two took their places near the speakers' table with white comrades. The other three went back to the "segregated" table, where they were joined by a white man.

In a statement to the press, the hotel manager at first flatly denied that the Negroes had been mistreated. Confronted with statements by both white and Negro

veterans, he admitted that the Negroes had been segregated.

He weakly explained that there had been guests from Middletown, a neighboring community, present and that he did not feel that the visiting whites would care to mingle with the Negroes.

The headwaitress declared that she thought that the Negroes would want to sit by themselves.

The mistreated veterans included Logan Robinson, outstanding business man and a leader of the Negro Masonic Lodge in Newburgh, Alexander Saunders and Simon Johnson of Newburgh, and Clifford Brooks and Edward Thomas of Highland Falls, in which community the United States Military Academy is located.

RUNNERS BANNED BY WHITE HOTEL

Beatty and Walton, Relay
Men on Michigan Team,
Are Refused Rooms

"We don't accommodate Negroes here. It is the policy of this hotel as it is of all other white hotels in this city."

With these words, a clerk at the Paramount Hotel, 235 West Forty-sixth street, refusing to give his name, admitted Monday that the downtown hostelry had denied accommodations to Eugene Beatty and Munice Walton, Negro members of the relay team of Michigan Normal which competed in the Millrose games here Saturday. It is charged that the same discrimination was practiced against Beatty last year.

"We booked rooms for the four white members of the team," the clerk said, "and sent the other two up to the Dumas Hotel in Harlem as it is customary in such cases."

The runners did not go to the Dumas Hotel, however. They were the guests of Grant Reynolds, 742 St. Nicholas avenue, who reported the incident to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Because the two men would be forced to leave town to return to their school before the case could be prosecuted, the association could not take any action in the matter, Mr. Reynolds stated.

Mr. Reynolds then reported the incident to The Amsterdam News, who in an attempt to interview Charles L. Ornstein, manager of the hotel, received the statement from the clerk.

According to Reynolds, Beatty and Walton went to the hotel with the team but when they had gone to the sixth floor of the establishment, an official called up and instructed employees, "Don't bring those niggers down the front elevator. Take them down the freight elevator and let them out of the back door." Unable to locate the freight elevator, the two runners were allegedly forced to walk down the six flights of stairs.

Dell Allman, white assistant coach of the Michigan Normal track team, was in charge of the group here.

Leaders in County Testify at Inquiry

Dentist Says Recreation Resort's Director
Admitted Discouraging Attendance of
Negroes at Million Dollar Center

Fear of a "racial clash," and not objections to Negroes as a race, is the reason Westchester county discourages their attendance at its million dollar recreation resort—"Playland."

This was the explanation given Dr. Leon Scott, New Rochelle dentist, by Frank Darling, white Playland Director. Dr. Scott testified Friday at the continuation of the probe into Playland conditions being made by the special Playland Investigating Committee of the Board of Supervisors.

Dr. Scott was the fourth of twenty Negro complainants called as the investigation of Playland management was resumed before the committee in White Plains. Scott said members of the New Rochelle branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had been denied admittance to the beach after insisting on seeing Darling, who made the response quoted. Dr. Scott himself insisted on being allowed to play miniature golf, and after being refused a ticket at the outset, finally got in, he said.

The Rev. J. M. Levister, Mt. Vernon Baptist pastor, said he had been denied permission to hold the annual outing of the Negro Ministers' Club of Westchester and Fairfield at Playland, and that his two sons, though gaining admittance, were not allowed on the skating rink.

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"I then told Mr. Darling I was a Westchester resident," related Rev. Bythewood, "whereupon he told me that the man who issued the cards was gone to Connecticut for the day."

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At the Race persons' insistence the committee voted to subpoena 13 other persons to appear before the committee Friday, Feb. 17.

Rev. Renico Nelson, pastor of the Macedonia Baptist church, Mt. Vernon, said he had refused to take his church picnic to Playland because his congregation believed they were not welcome there. Benjamin Levister of Mt. Vernon, investigator for the N. A. A. C. P., said in 1929, he, with two women and another man, were refused use of the bathing beach and were arrested when they objected, later being quietly released. He said he and his friends were forced to pay 25 cents for ice cream cones.

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Metropolitan Life "Investigates" Separate Offices for Races

NEW YORK.—In response to a letter of complaint from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has agreed to investigate the alleged existence of separate offices for policyholders in various cities of the country. Although the company could have answered at once whether separate offices were maintained, as the N.A.A.C.P. has been told, K. C. Ringer, superintendent of agencies has written Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., promising to investigate the specific complaint from St. Louis, cited in the N.A.A.C.P. letter.

The complaint related the refusal of the North Grand Boulevard office of the company in St. Louis to receive a premium payment from Mrs. Robert P. Watts, wife of the St. Louis secretary of the association. Mrs. Watts was told to go to another office as "we don't handle colored business here."

The N.A.A.C.P. asked the Metropolitan whether it was a rule of the company to have segregated offices for policyholders and also whether it was true that the company employed no Negroes in any capacity whatsoever, as has been charged.

RUNNERS BANNED BY WHITE HOTEL

Beatty and Walton, Relay
Men on Michigan Team,
Are Refused Rooms

"We don't accommodate Negroes here. It is the policy of this hotel as it is of all other white hotels in this city."

With these words, a clerk at the Paramount Hotel, 235 West Forty-sixth street, refusing to give his name, admitted Monday that the downtown hostelry had denied accommodations to Eugene Beatty and Munice Walton, Negro members of the relay team of Michigan Normal which competed in the Millrose games here Saturday. It is charged that the same discrimination was practiced against Beatty last year.

"We booked rooms for the four white members of the team," the clerk said, "and sent the other two up to the Dumas Hotel in Harlem as is customary in such cases."

The runners did not go to the Dumas Hotel, however. They were the guests of Grant Reynolds, 742 St. Nicholas avenue, who reported the incident to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Because the two men would be forced to leave town to return to their school before the case could be prosecuted, the association could not take any action in the matter, Mr. Reynolds stated.

Mr. Reynolds then reported the incident to The Amsterdam News, who in an attempt to interview Charles L. Ornstein, manager of the hotel, received the statement from the clerk.

According to Reynolds, Beatty and Walton went to the hotel with the team but when they had gone to the sixth floor of the establishment, an official called up and instructed employees, "Don't bring those niggers down the front elevator. Take them down the freight elevator and let them out of the back door." Unable to locate the freight elevator, the two runners were allegedly forced to walk down the six flights of stairs.

Dell Allman, white assistant coach of the Michigan Normal track team, was in charge of the group here.

Leaders in County Testify at Inquiry

Dentist Says Recreation Resort's Director
Admitted Discouraging Attendance of
Negroes at Million Dollar Center

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of the New Rochelle branch of the Dr. Persey Richardson, New Rochelle National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had various other witnesses testified concerning a sign on a boat plying between Hudson Park, New Rochelle and Playland, requesting Negroes not himself insisted on being allowed to patronize the craft. The sign play miniature golf, and after being finally was taken down, they said, refused a ticket at the outset, finally when Mayor Walter G. C. Otto of New Rochelle intervened. Frederick Wenck, white New Rochelle ferry operator, said to have operated the boat in question, is to be subpoenaed to testify at the next meeting of the committee on Monday, February 27.

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The complaint related the refusal of the North Grand Boulevard office of the company in St. Louis

Columbia University Has Jim-Crow Policy, Student Club Shows

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A delegation selected for the symposium on Ave. "L." She and a woman friend the "Way Out for the Negro" held got on the "L" at 14th St., going up last Friday night at Columbia Uni-town. There was a place for both verity. Visited Director Coss yesterday and her friend to sit down, but day and presented him with evidence after her friend had taken a seat, that Jim Crow discrimination was the man sitting next to her refused being practiced in the halls of the to move over in order to make place University.

Despite the evidence presented by the delegation pointing out the sixer with his elbow and forced her University dormitories do not admit up, declaring that he doesn't "move any Negro women students, although for any nigger bastards." Whereupon 200 Negro women students attend the Mrs. Brown "smacked him in the summer sessions. Director Coss de-fied that the University has a policy of discrimination against Negro students.

The delegation presented evidence of the 4,500 positions in the University, none are filled by Negroes. They also showed that Negro women students are barred by prejudice from man's hand as it was about to strike using the campus swimming pool, asher, and bit the fingers. The conductor then held her forcibly until the well as from all University dances, student organizations, and general social activity.

Protests are being organized by the World Problems (Cosmopolitan) Club and the National Student League.

Negro Woman, Man Attacked As Press Whips Up Hysteria

17-Year-Old Mother Is
Insulted, Slugged
On "L" Train

NEW YORK.—Two more Negroes, one a man and the other a woman, have been attacked in this city—direct results of the mob hysteria, ing whipped up by the New York police against Negroes. In this the police are getting the active co-operation of the press.

J. C. Gaston, a Negro janitor, was assaulted in Orchard St., on the East Side, after a pedestrian accidentally tipped over a pushcart. Gaston was blamed for the incident and was viciously slapped by a policeman and a detective, who, it later developed in court, is a son of the pushcart peddler.

Gaston was so badly beaten that

he is in danger of losing the sight of his right eye. Fanny Horowitz, of the International Labor Defense, defended him in Essex Market Court, and the Negro was released.

The same day, Mrs. Thelma Brown, of 844 Dawson St., Bronx, a 17-year-old factory worker and mother, was beaten up while riding in the Sixth Avenue. "L." She and a woman friend got on the "L" at 14th St., going uptown. There was a place for both her and her friend to sit down, but after her friend had taken a seat, the man sitting next to her refused to move over in order to make place for Mrs. Brown. When the latter attempted to sit down, the man poked her with his elbow and forced her up, declaring that he doesn't "move any Negro women students, although for any nigger bastards." Whereupon Mrs. Brown "smacked him in the face," she told the Daily Worker.

Girl Is Beaten

The man as well as a number of others in the train then began pummeling the Negro girl, throwing her to the floor of the car several times. Defending herself, she grabbed one of the man's hands as it was about to strike her, and bit the fingers. The conductor then held her forcibly until the train reached the 53d St. station, and a policeman put her under arrest.

Brought to the 54th St. police station, Mrs. Brown was tricked into pleading guilty when she frankly admitted that she bit the man's finger in self-defense.

When her case came up in court Friday morning, Fanny Horowitz, who had defended Gaston, sought to have the "guilty" plea changed to not guilty. The case was adjourned until next Tuesday.

Make Complaint Against Store Refusing Service

Charging that they had been denied service in the Loft store at 10 West 47th street, Eunice L. Blackett, of 1092 Dean street, Brooklyn, a public school teacher, and Elizabeth Brown, of 1870 Seventh avenue, New York, a student at New York University, obtained a summons from Magistrate Chas. Brandt in West Side Court charging violation of Section 51 of the Penal Law.

This section makes it a misdemeanor to exclude "a citizen of this state by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, from the equal enjoyment of any accommodation, facility or privi-

lege furnished by innkeepers."

When interviewed by a reporter of The New York Age, the complainants said that they went into the Loft store and after waiting a half hour to be served, went to the manager of the store and complained. They said the manager told him the waitresses refused to serve them and that he couldn't force the girls to serve them.

Attorney Hubert T. Delany has been retained as counsel by the complainants.

HARD-BOILED MAGISTRATE LEARNS A THING OR TWO AFTER RACE LAWYER CALLS HIS BLUFF

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(ANP)—Two white magistrates from Dixie way grace the bench here in New York City. Local lawyers are still laughing over the antics of one who ran afoul of a Supreme court judge last week and wonder what happened to the bumptious magistrate. The story follows:

A colored brother was haled in to court on a minor charge and when the case was called, this magistrate, a son of the sunny South, ordered the man held in \$1,000 bail. The prisoner's attorney objected, declaring he had never heard of such an excessive bail for so trifling a charge.

The magistrate told the attorney it is reported: "You are hearing about it now." Immediately and without a word to the magistrate, the lawyer went to a Supreme court judge and had the bail reduced.

When the matter was brought to the attention of the magistrate, he summoned the police officer attached to his court, gave him a subpoena for the Supreme Court judge and ordered the judge brought into his court for a hearing as a witness in the case to show cause why the bail should be reduced.

Obediently the thick-set court trotted over to the Supreme court and served the paper on the judge. Imagine that gentleman's embarrassment to find himself haled into a court by a lower court official.

Very promptly and correctly the judge deputized the policeman as a sheriff, ordered him to bring the magistrate to his bench and when the astonished magistrate found himself outwitted, his face was red as a beet.

But he went like the obedient fellow he was, to the judge's

chambers. What went on behind those doors is only a matter of conjecture, but suffice it to say the low bail stands, the magistrate got his ears full, and the boys got a real decent laugh at the expense of a magistrate whose rulings have often given practicing attorneys many headaches.

BRONX HOME NEWS

DEC 28 1933

Harlem Hospital Gets Clean Bill on Charge of Discriminating Against Colored Doctors

Absolving Harlem Hospital of charges that politics played a part in its management, and holding that the colored race receives "full recognition" in medical appointments at the institution, the Harlem Hospital investigating committee, in a report made public by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday urged better opportunities for medical education of colored people throughout the country.

The report, an 80,000-word document, gives a detailed analysis of the situation confronting colored people in medicine in the United States and declares that colored physicians are ineligible for membership in the American Medical Assn. in one-third of the States. It estimates the number of colored physicians in the country as 4,000, the committee contained some colored members. The survey was financed by a grant from the Carnegie Corp. of New York and by Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow.

Sees Need for Colored Doctors. The committee began its study at Harlem Hospital, which is located at 136th St. and Lenox Ave., early this year after organizations charged discrimination against members of their race at the hospital and patients and medical groups alleged that politics had played a large part in the management of the institution. Although its original purpose was to investigate conditions at the hospital only, the committee expanded its work to include a survey of opportunities for colored people in medical education. The report, an 80,000-word document, gives a detailed analysis of the situation confronting colored people in medicine in the United States and declares that colored physicians are ineligible for membership in the American Medical Assn. in one-third of the States. It estimates the number of colored physicians in the country as 4,000, the committee contained some colored members. The survey was financed by a grant from the Carnegie Corp. of New York and by Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow.

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Race Equality at Columbia University Not What it is Cracked Up to be

Segregation Exists in Dormitories, in Campus Employment, and Jim Crow Prevails on Faculty and at Social Functions. University Swimming Pool Case Cited as Well as University's Action in Banning Cosmopolitan Club Which Fostered Interracial Dancing.

By BELLA GROVES

A Reply to an Article on Columbia University, by E. B. Henderson, Which Appeared in the AFRO of July 29.

Columbia University is considered the largest single sponsor of interracial education in the United States, yet the World Problems Club, having carried through an extensive investigation of the position of the Negro students on the Columbia campus, finds that Columbia University practices open discrimination against the Negro students, at the same time that it preaches equality of races in the class-room.

Living Accommodations

At Teachers' College, of the five dormitories under its jurisdiction, only one dormitory, houses colored women. In this dormitory, a separate apartment, on the ground floor, is allotted to them. There are five colored women students living in the apartment at present. At Johnson Hall, under the jurisdiction of the Columbia University graduate school, only six colored girls have been admitted. They are segregated on the sixth floor where the officers live, so that they might not "offend" the white students.

The great majority of the hundreds of colored women students come from out of town. On applying for dormitory rooms, they are referred to the W. 137th Street Y.W.C.A., (colored branch).

Dr. Del Manzo, white, the acting dean of Teachers' College, when asked if there was any discrimination against Negroes in the assignment of dormitory rooms, stated: "We consider race relations in the assignment of rooms. We go as far as in admitting Negro students as we can under present conditions of prejudice."

Employment

There are approximately 1,000 office workers and 3,500 members of the teaching staff at Columbia University. Our investigations revealed that there were no colored persons among them.

M. Centzler, white, secretary of appointments for Columbia University, said that he had always been asked for white students to fill university white-collar positions.

Clyde R. Miller, white, director

of the Bureau of Educational Service at Teachers' College, said that there were no Negroes employed in the white-collar jobs at Teachers' College. Clyde R. Miller's pamphlet, "Seven Factors in Getting a Position," in section six on "Elimination of Prejudice," states: "Similarly, the Bureau deplors the existence of racial prejudices, etc. It believes nothing is to be gained by denying their existence; on the contrary, facing and defining these prejudices is essential to give applicants needed warning and to attempt to end unreasoning and too unjust discrimination." (Emphasis added.)

Thus, it is evident that the administration discourages Negro students from applying for positions.

Social Life and Activity

Although there is not an official restriction on participation in social life for the colored students, they are discouraged from mingling freely with the other students. They are not made welcome at dances, and move in groups separate from the whites. They do not take an active part in student organizations.

Dr. Jesse Williams, white, director of physical education, said that although there was not an official ban on colored women students entering the swimming pool, they did not avail themselves of the opportunity of going in swimming. He said, to the open disapproval of the white women students in the pools. He said that the colored students preferred to stay out of the pools rather than to create unpleasantness.

Miss Mabel Carney, white, professor of rural education, and the leading figure in interracial work at Teachers' College, when approached by an official of the World Problems Club for a statement concerning the lack of participation of the colored students in the social and recreational life on the campus replied: "I have heard of the investigations being conducted by the World Problems Club, and I have no time to fool away."

Secretary, World Problems Club

Preaching Race Equality

For thirty years Columbia University has led the field in colored work, according to Dr. Del Manzo, the acting dean of Teachers' College. At the end of thirty years we find the program of the interracial work consists of Special Interracial Meetings at which black

poets (who would never be allowed to teach at Columbia) read their poems, and liberal white professors lament about the sad state of affairs regarding racial hate all over the world; lectures on Race Tolerance and Harmony; excursions to Harlem, and numerous courses on Dual Education in the United States.

The subjects of the lectures on Race Tolerance and Internationalism, and the special courses designed for the Dual Educational System, are obviously contradictory. The first denotes an effort at eradicating race prejudice and establishing homogeneity and harmony among races; the second promulgates segregation and "Jim Crow" Education which keeps the races apart and sanctions prejudice.

Not only that, but the great majority of the colored graduates of Teachers' College are educated for this purpose, and are sent back to the "Jim Crow" schools of the South and the North. Only on rare occasions do they obtain positions in white or mixed schools.

It is evident that the administration is not sincere in its present liberal policy when, after having preached race tolerance for thirty years, the most glaring discrimination is found to exist in two of the three fields that the World Problems Club has investigated—EMPLOYMENT and LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS. Thus it is seen that the University really takes a leading part in promulgating dual education and keeping Negro and white students apart.

In the third field—that of social relations, the best that can be said is that the University has been coldly indifferent to the open intolerance and prejudice manifested by some of the white students. This is not the sort of record that Dr. Del Manzo has any cause to boast about.

The Cosmopolitan Club Banned.
Reason: Interracial Dance.

The Cosmopolitan Club devoted its time to discussion of problems of Society, and was composed of students of all races and nationalities. It was only natural that discussion of the position of the Negro students in society was taken up. Because of the free and unrestricted association of the Negro and the white students established by the Cosmopolitan Club, the administration feared that a general opposition to the University policy of discrimination would arise.

In order to stop such a move before it gained headway, the Cosmopolitan Tree was taken away from the students; open-air meetings of the club were illegalized; the Cosmopolitan Club was forced to change its name to the World Problems Club, and to meet indoors, even on the hottest days, so that those students who were prejudiced might not be offended by the free fellowship of the Negro and white students.

The University refused the club permission to have an interracial dance on the campus. Detectives employed by the University have followed the students and stopped Negro students and questioned them when they were seen talking to white members of the club. Such is the action taken by the administration against a club which stands for the equality of all races, and practices that policy.

Student Conference

The Student Conference on Negro Student Problems held at the Columbia University last April was initiated by members of the Cosmopolitan Club and the National Student League. The conference was attended by Negro and white students from the East, South, North and Middle West. After three days' discussion of the problems facing the Negro students, the general conclusion reached was that the Negro students had to face not only the problems common to all students in the crisis, but in addition the serious and vexing problems caused by race prejudice and discrimination—problems very few white students are conscious of.

The program and resolutions of the conference called for concrete struggle for the betterment of the conditions of students and recognized the fact that the white students were in a position to initiate the fight for the betterment of the conditions of the Negro students, and for equal opportunities for all. The World Problems Club has taken up the fight for the Negro students at Columbia University in the spirit of the resolutions adopted by the conference.

CAN THERE BE TEXAS CHRISTIANITY?

The papers tell us that Rev. William St. John Blackshear, Episcopal minister, is coming back home to Texas, because his contention in New York for one kind of Christianity for Negroes and another kind for whites did not so well in the Empire state. The news reports say that he incurred almost the unanimous enmity and opposition of the clergy and press by his insistence upon having "a white church for white people."

One thing is certain, Christ never preached anything about any "white church for white people." Evidently, then, Rev. Blackshear has decided that there is such a thing as Texas Christianity. Strange, is it not, how such men can claim that they are followers of the lowly Nazarene?

**GREENVILLE, S. C.
NEWS**

APR 29 1933

POTENTIAL PROPOSITION

In the unfinished business of the North Carolina General Assembly there is a bill which would seem to be fraught with possibilities for a southern commonwealth. It is the Murphy-Brawley bill which proposes to make an appropriation to pay the tuition of negro students who, failing to get legal, pharmaceutical or other professional training in state schools, must go outside the state for such instruction. It is said to have a good chance of passage.

The bill grew out of a suit brought by a colored waiter to force the state university to enroll him in the pharmacy department. He lost the suit but an appeal is pending. Tarheel solons no doubt take the position that it may be time right now to head off ambitious colored youths who, backed by an extensive legal retinue, might make their continual knocking for admittance at the state schools annoying. And inasmuch as fitting up the College for Negroes for giving such instruction might prove rather expensive, to say nothing of a possible annual appropriation of increasing proportions, they may feel that a modest appropriation for tuition outside the state might be the tactful way out.

The bill undoubtedly has its merits, but as a potential source of political disharmony it probably beats the sales tax. It takes political nerve in times like these to ask the state to pay the tuition of some ambitious waiter or plow hand at say Harvard or Yale.

**THIS CLIPPING FROM THE
GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS**

OCT 23 1933

Clark's Comment

ESCHEATS FROM NEGROES.

In the matter of escheated, or forfeited, property, which reverts to the state when no individual can establish legal claim and which the consequence is found without legal title of North Carolina gives to the claimants. Mr. Eure's appointment university, a case recently settled to a place not heretofore filled is in Iredell county was a bit out of the result of the recently established he common. The escheat was the custom of taking care of the principal legislative clerks in the inter-vals of assembly sittings. LeRoy Martin secretaries for the state school commission until the assembly convenes, when he does the principal clerking for the senate. A fight in the assembly over the amount of salary to be paid the school commission secretary resulted in an increase on the ground that attempt to lower it was a purpose to keep Mr. Martin out. The amount was inferentially fixed for Mr. Martin's benefit. Mr. Eure was principal house clerk of the last two assemblies. In the interval between the 1931 and 1933 sessions he had some sort of state employ. In the distribution of awards last spring he was overlooked. Something had to be done about it. Necessity is the mother of invention, so the escheat officer was created. If Mr. Eure works on a reasonable commission, being paid only when he brings in something, nobody could complain of the arrangement. But it is doubted that he would care for the job on terms of that sort.

There are not many cases of this sort, probably. But since there is one the thought comes to mind that claim may be made that the escheat in the case of colored persons should go to the schools for that race. Providing for the use of such escheats for a special purpose in the state schools of the colored might help to meet the situation arising out of the claim of the negro who applied for admission to the university.

school of pharmacy, there being no school of pharmacy in the negro state schools. The legislature bridged that by providing a fund to meet the costs in schools admitting negroes. It would seem a fair disposition of forfeited property of negroes—that it go to schools of their race instead of to schools they can't enter. But that is a matter for the legislature.

The question has been raised whether Thad Eure, recently appointed to make search for escheats, could earn his board and keep, since it isn't so often that property of the consequence is found without legal claimants. Mr. Eure's appointment to a place not heretofore filled is the result of the recently established custom of taking care of the principal legislative clerks in the intervals of assembly sittings. LeRoy Martin secretaries for the state school commission until the assembly convenes, when he does the principal clerking for the senate. A fight in the assembly over the amount of salary to be paid the school commission secretary resulted in an increase on the ground that attempt to lower it was a purpose to keep Mr. Martin out. The amount was inferentially fixed for Mr. Martin's benefit. Mr. Eure was principal house clerk of the last two assemblies. In the interval between the 1931 and 1933 sessions he had some sort of state employ. In the distribution of awards last spring he was overlooked. Something had to be done about it. Necessity is the mother of invention, so the escheat officer was created. If Mr. Eure works on a reasonable commission, being paid only when he brings in something, nobody could complain of the arrangement. But it is doubted that he would care for the job on terms of that sort.

THIS CLIPPING FROM THE

Daily Statesville, N.C.
OCT 19 1933

ESCHEATS—AN IREDELL CASE

Recently Thad Eure, former representative in the legislature and principal clerk of the house the past two sessions, was appointed escheat officer for the university. Since the

name of the job isn't so familiar it may be explained that when it appears that there are no legal heirs to real or personal property in this State the property reverts to the university. In all such cases from ancient time the property reverts to the State. Years ago North Carolina provided that it should go to the university.

A concrete example of the workings of the law appears in the case of an Iredell negro, Luther Carson, alias Luther Dalton. Luther was born out of wedlock and was known variously by the names of his father and mother. Incidentally the illegitimacy was responsible for turning his property to the university, since illegitimacy denied heirs of the blood. Luther was a member of the American expeditionary forces and died in France in 1919. He had authorized that his war risk insurance should be paid to his putative father, Nick Dalton, and the allotments were paid to Dalton until his death in 1929. Under the provisions the remainder could not be paid to the estate of Nick Dalton but reverted to the estate of the deceased Luther, which brought on the search for heirs. An administrator had been appointed. Luther was married but his wife had abandoned him and found another, as appeared in evidence. She brought claim for the money, which amounted to about \$4,500. Her claim was disallowed on the grounds stated. Then heirs many appeared. The University of North Carolina intervened as a claimant for the alleged escheated property and the United States government also intervened on the ground that escheated property consisting of payments by the government should revert to a soldiers and sailors' fund.

The alleged heirs claimed under blood relationship but the claims were all based on illegitimacy, Luther having been born that way. In 1932 Judge McRae, holding Iredell Superior court, decided in favor of these heirs. The university through

its attorneys, Burea Jurney and J. W. Van Hoy, appealed. The United States abandoned its claim.

In April, 1933, the Supreme court reversed Judge McRae and held that there were no legal heirs to the money, which under the law reverted to the university. Following that, however, a woman who alleged that she was the daughter of Luther filed claim and an administrator of the estate of Nick Dalton also gave notice of making claim in behalf of the estate of the putative father of Luther. To avoid the necessity of going back to the Supreme court, which had already held against heirs whose claims were based on illegitimate birth, the claims mentioned were settled for small sums. It is understood that the university got about \$3,800, after expense of the action was paid.

There can be no contention that property to which legal claim is not established by heirs, if any, goes to the State. There is no other place to which it can properly go; and the State may apply the proceeds to such purposes as the legislature may decide. Thus the university takes the property in North Carolina. But considering the case of this colored soldier it may be expected that presently claim will be made that pro-

perty from the estates of colored persons should be applied to the use of schools for colored people, institutions of higher learning provided by the State, of which there are a number. Colored students are not of course admitted to the University of North Carolina. Recently a colored youth made application for admission to the school of pharmacy at the university on the ground that similar schools were not provided for his race in their State schools and that as a citizen he was entitled to the privilege of the school. This was a test case and to avoid probable difficulty the legislature appropriated a fund to pay for such students in schools outside the State where there are no racial distinc-

tions. It was either that or establish a school of pharmacy for negroes at greater cost. With that situation to be met, and which will probably increase, it would seem the part of wisdom and justice as well to provide that the escheated property of colored persons should be applied to such purposes in State schools provided for them as the legislature may deem best.

The amount of revenue from escheats is not known. But as a reasonable proposition it isn't very much on the average. There are always numerous claimants for all property that is open to claim and the courts will of course give it to heirs who can establish relationship, no matter how remote. It is doubtful, therefore, if the university escheat officer can earn his salary, whatever the amount. Mr. Eure is a lawyer and if he can take care of the legal end of the claims attorneys fees would be saved. But unless business in escheats is more brisk than anticipated the cost of Mr. Eure will be greater than the cost of legal talent in cases where the university goes to law, as in the Iredell case, to establish its claims.

But it has developed into a sort of custom for the principal clerks of the house and senate to be provided with public jobs between sessions. When the legislature reassembles they take up the work of principal clerking. Leroy Martin, senate principal clerk for two-three sessions, is secretary of the State school commission, has held that job since the State took over all public school work more than two years ago. So determined was the last legislature to see that Mr. Martin was provided for that it fixed a liberal salary for the secretary on the ground that Mr. Martin earned it. In arranging places for various claimants last spring Mr. Eure, principal house clerk, who had held a place since the previous session, was overlooked. Necessity being the mother of invention he was given the job of escheat officer for the university, created for the occasion.

Two Durham Lawyers and a Newspaper Man Sponsor Movement—Daily Press Thinks Drive Will Have Unfavorable Reaction.

Courier 2-25-33

DURHAM, N. C., Feb. 23—Basing their claims on the grounds that the North Carolina laws do not forbid education of both races at colleges and universities, Attorneys C. O. Pearson and Cecil McCoy and S. C. Coleman, a newspaper writer, have launched a movement to gain admittance for Negroes in the University of North Carolina Law School.

All three are university graduates having received their degrees in eastern and midwestern universities.

They said no application for admittance had been filed and that they had not yet opened negotiations with the university authorities. They intimated, however, that applications would be filed in due time and that the university officials would be contacted within the next few weeks.

Pearson Gives Reasons

Just who is behind the movement could not be learned, but Pearson said it was being supported by groups of public spirited Negro citizens throughout the state. He said the younger members of the race school principal in the eastern part especially are interested in the movement. These men, he said, are not radically inclined and have no connection with Communism or Socialism. It is for this reason, Pearson said, that they are going about their business in an orderly manner, basing their contentions on the Fourteenth Amendment of the federal constitution.

Pearson is a nephew of W. G. Pearson, local educator and business man. He received his education in an eastern university, as did McCoy. Coleman is a journalism graduate of the University of Michigan.

Carolina dailies in commenting on the movement gave diverse views. One contention was that the fight will militate against the fine spirit of inter-racial good-will and cooperation which has developed between the colored and white citizens of the state. Another opinion was that while North Carolina may be forced to provide tuition in other states for Negroes who wish to secure professional training not available within the state, but that the petitioners could not win their suit for entrance in the University of North Carolina law school in the state courts.

Neither Reds Nor Lunatics

THE young lawyers in North Carolina who have instituted proceedings looking toward the admission of Negroes to law classes at the University have caused all sorts of speculation and comment upon the part of both white and colored people. The first reaction on the part of members of the legislature, now in session, was to further curtail already reduced appropriations to the state's five Negro colleges, none of which provide law courses, or course. One Negro school principal in the eastern part of the state wrote saying this is no time for Negroes to demand anything. He is of the old school—very old. A newspaper that has been distinguished for its courageous advocacy of justice to the Negro slipped a cog and threw a fit, showing that its interest in the Negro has very definite limitations.

Finally there appeared in one of the leading dailies a letter signed by McCoy. Coleman is a journalism graduate of the University of Michigan, "vice president of the Negro Janitors Association at the University of North Carolina," which in dictation and content would have reflected credit upon the president of the North Carolina's Negro College of liberal arts, which gets an appropriation of \$24,000 for the next biennium. He declared that the movement was inspired by politicians or others who wanted to embarrass the university, "to arouse public feeling against the university so that they can succeed in cutting its appropriations further." Funny how some Negroes and white people fail to comprehend a sincere motive in anything Negroes do. If they speak up for the Democrats they are prompted by the Republicans who want to embarrass the Democrats. If they try

to enter a lily-white Republican meeting they are prompted by the Democrats who want to embarrass the Republicans. And so on. The letter from the vice president of the university janitors association is worded with such adroitness of mind and with such a delicate regard for the preservation of the bi-racial amenities that one gets at once the impression that to be a janitor at the university is equivalent to a college course. No wonder the boys want to enter the law school.

The Journal and Guide ventures the assertion that what the young lawyers are doing is simply this: they are taking the one and only course legally open to force the great state of North Carolina to provide professional education at state expense for Negroes as it does for whites. There are three ways open for North Carolina to do this. (1) Admit them to the university; (2) provide for such courses at one of the state supported colored schools, or (3) pay the tuition of students in professional schools outside the state, as is now being done by West Virginia and Missouri. No one doubts which of the three courses North Carolina will take when the time comes.

The young lawyers are neither Reds nor lunatics. They are merely getting ready to hurdle another handicap. More power to them.

PLAYING WITH FIRE

A certain part of the Negro population of the state is, we understand, preparing to test the legal right of the University of North Carolina to deny Negroes admittance to the university law school. The movement is sponsored by the younger and more assertive members of the Negro race over the mild protest of a more tolerant and conservative group.

Proponents of the movement point to the constitution for legal support of their claim. They likewise recall what has happened in their favor in cases carried up from Missouri and West Virginia. These two states do not admit Negroes to white universities but now shoulder the expense of sending Negroes to schools of equal rank outside of the state.

It is possible that the Negroes can make out a strong case with the constitution forming the vital part of their brief. From a legal standpoint the petition of the Negro race can be justified but there is a rule, law, or whatever you choose to call it that is higher and above statutory or constitutional law. Laws and constitutions develop slowly and do not always embody the full expression of thought that prevails at the time of adoption or later.

All things that are just are not expedient or best. Conversely all things that are expedient are not just. Expediency and justice move hand in hand but neither is supreme except within a limited sphere. Ultimately North Carolina must lend ear to the plea now being voiced by its Negro citizens but this is, it seems to us, a most inopportune time to raise an issue fraught with such volcanic dangers.

It is probable that the Negroes can fight the battle through the state and federal courts to final victory but to our way of thinking they will find in the end that they have won not a victory but a costly defeat. There is in North Carolina today a friendly feeling between the races. This feeling has been developed over a long period of time. It can be destroyed quickly and we believe insistence that Negroes be admitted to the law school at Chapel Hill is a movement of destruction.

That a Negro citizen has rights must be recognized. That he is entitled to educational advantages cannot be denied. Fortunately or unfortunately the Negro and white races are faced with the problem of segregation and at the same time co-operation. The one is as necessary as the other. Members of the Negro race, certainly its leaders, do not object to segregation, and the white race insists upon it. It would profit the Negro little to win the right to enroll in the university law school. Most likely it would rob him of many rights now enjoyed.

The University of North Carolina has the reputation of being a liberal school. Its president and officers have ever stood by the Negro race in North Carolina. The University of North Carolina will continue as a liberal school but it cannot in the very nature of things grant the request of certain members of the Negro race. The time may come eventually when Negroes can enter the law school at Chapel Hill, but it has not yet arrived.

It is a perilous venture the liberty loving

Negroes have started. We hope it can be stopped before the court battles start. Our interest lies with both sides and it is because of that fact that we earnestly beseech the proponents of the idea to proceed slowly and, above all, help to preserve the degree of friendliness that now prevails between the two races.

Greensboro, N. C. News

Thursday, February 16, 1933

THE NEGRO COLLEGES.

If any of the bolshevik negroes has been talking of applying, via the United States Supreme court, for admission of negro students to the law classes at Chapel Hill, that does not establish an occasion for disciplinary legislative action against the negro institutions of higher learning. The word "bolshevik" is here employed as, we were told years ago, when it became current, it translates literally, "more demand-ful," and is not to imply either "communist" or "rascally." The bolshevik extreme wing of negroes are ordinarily quite positive and emphatic in their positions, and if any of them has said anything on this line, there would perhaps be no particular difficulty in getting an acknowledgment of the authorship.

It would be misapplied if applied towards further reducing the budget allowance for the negro schools, for already they are compelled to make bricks without straw. There could not be much satisfaction to the whites in a face-saving that would employ a pretext to reduce these allowances yet more. The idea as described is that, following precedent, the state would be obliged to yield to the extent of supplying money for professional tuition for negroes in outside professional schools.

To make an issue of the talk would be to overlook the fact that the negro colleges here reflect the more conservative and pacific disposition in the American brown race. There are good reasons why this must be so. We have no doubt the gentlemen at Raleigh, if it came to an issue, would decline to discipline those of the race who are friendly with the white, because of talk amongst the unfriends; and no doubt that the gentlemen at Raleigh take due cognizance of variations of sentiment and disposition amongst the negroes, as amongst the whites.

The whole situation is, however, bad at bottom, and calls for remedy. It is partly the fault of the men who have governed North Carolina, and partly the fault of negro leadership. Considering the available material and the available support even in normal times—if there ever were any normal times—there are simply too many negro colleges: thus

negro higher education becomes an unnecessarily wasteful process. The same amount of money the budget commission now proposes for all these institutions, a starvation dole, is capable of doing the work of, not in, all of them, and doing it well. All that is needed is a sensible reconstruction of the negro college system.

Some negro and some white political obstacles may perhaps be in the way. It could no doubt be done if all the negro leaders would agree. It could be done without such agreement, if the general assembly was disposed to follow unwaveringly the line of real, constructive economy in all things. The present system ought never to have come into being. There never will be a better time, we trust, for replacing it.

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NEGROES ENDEAVOR TO ENTER CAROLINA

Move Made Here For Admitting Them To University's Law School

Three Negro men of Durham, two of them lawyers and the third a newspaper man, made known yesterday their interest in the movement to admit Negroes to the University of North Carolina law school. All three are university graduates, having received their degrees in eastern and mid-western universities. They are C. O. Pearson and Cecil McCoy, attorneys and S. C. Coleman newspaper writer.

They said no application for admittance had been filed and that they had not yet opened negotiations with the university authorities. They intimated, however, that applications would be filed in due time and that the university officials would be contacted within the next few weeks.

Pearson Gives Reasons

Just who is behind the movement could not be learned, but Pearson said it was being supported by groups of public spirited Negro citizens throughout the state. He said the younger members of the race especially are interested in the movement. These men, he said, are not radically inclined and have no connection with Communism or Socialism. It is for this reason, Pearson said, that they are going about their business in an orderly manner, bas-

ing their contentions on the Fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution.

Pearson is a nephew of W. G. Pearson, local Negro educator and business man. He received his education in an eastern university, as did McCoy. Coleman is a journalism graduate of the University of Michigan.

WILMINGTON, N. C. STAR

FEB 18 1933
COMMON SENSE VIEW

Recent agitation by Durham negroes to gain admission to the University of North Carolina law school seemingly emanates from a small faction rather than from any substantial majority as witness the following letter from KENNON CHEEK, of Chapel Hill, vice president of the Negro Janitors' association of the University:

An article appearing recently in several state papers in regard to the movement to secure the admission of negroes to the law school of the University has attracted a great deal of attention among the colored people of the state. It is their strong opinion that this agitation does not represent the feeling of the colored people generally. Most of them realize that admission of their race into the law school of the state university is not a thing to be deeply desired. If negroes want law instruction, the most suitable place for them to obtain such is already established negro schools. It is felt that such instruction should be given by negro teachers in negro institutions in order that the problem of the negro student be given closer attention. The establishment of such a school is the only really satisfactory answer to the desire of negroes to secure higher education in law.

The idea has been advanced that this whole agitation is an effort of people opposed to the University to arouse public feeling against the University so that they can succeed in cutting its appropriations further. We feel that this is much more likely to be the case than that any colored people really want to go to the University. Such a move as this might bring harm to the University as well as to the negro institutions in the state, and surely it is not the desire of negroes in North Carolina to bring injury to any school in the state.

We feel that in times like these, when the whole country is being torn by the depression and the state's educational institutions are facing a crisis, every effort should be made to avoid any race feeling and to keep the race issue out of the fight to save the schools of the state. My friends and I all regret this agitation coming now. The negroes of this state are solidly behind the fight to secure adequate appropriations for the University and the colored schools, and I want to assure you that this movement for admission to the law school coming now is

the idea of some politicians or a small group of negroes and does not have the sympathy of the vast majority of the colored people of the state.

I would appreciate it very much if you would have this letter published, as I think it is very important that the people of the state should know that this agitation does not come from the colored people generally, but probably from some enemies of the University.

CHEEK's view is logical and sane. No negro in North Carolina with the will and means to acquire a legal education need be deprived of his or her opportunity to obtain it. There are numerous splendid institutions of higher learning in the south exclusively for negroes, and in virtually all of them there is a high academic standard.

The contention is certainly not worth the breaking of friendly relations that have existed for years between the two races in this state.

GREENSBORO, N. C. RECORD

FEB 15 1933

Doomed to Defeat.

A few misguided negroes at Durham propose to go to court and press the demand that negro students be admitted to the University of North Carolina law school. The plan is to enforce by law a "constitutional right." Admitting the existence of such a "right," and conceding that the initiators of the movement have the best intentions, the fact remains they are pressing a proposal which if successful—and which of course will not be successful—would be prejudicial to the relationship and to the best interests of both races in North Carolina.

The initiators apparently are forgetting that during the 60's certain amendments, which have never been accepted, in fact, were crammed down the throats of the southern states. They are obviously forgetting, too, that it is generally recognized by a majority of the best and wisest leaders of both races in North Carolina, and in the south, that separate educational agencies must be maintained.

Extreme liberalism and "constitutional right" may be on the side of the Durham petitioners, but opposing their idea they will find the opinion of a majority of the most thoughtful and the wisest citizens

Winston Salem, N. C. JOURNAL

FEB 18 1933

Deplores Agitation For Entrance of Negroes To University of N. C.

To the Editor of The Journal:

An article appearing recently in several state papers in regard to the movement to secure the admission of Negroes to the law school of the University has attracted a great deal of attention among the colored people of the state. It is their strong opinion that this agitation does not represent the feeling of the colored people generally. Most of them realize that admission of their race into the law school of the State University is not a thing to be deeply desired. If Negroes want law instruction, the most suitable place for them to obtain such is in already established Negro schools. It is felt that such instruction should be given by Negro teachers in Negro institutions in order that the problems of the Negro student be given closer attention. The establishment of such a school is the only really satisfactory answer to the desire of Negroes to secure higher education in law.

The idea has been advanced that this whole agitation is an effort of people opposed to the University to arouse public feeling against the University so that they can succeed in cutting its appropriations further. We feel that this is much more likely to be the case than that any colored people really want to go to the University. Such a move as this might bring harm to the University as well as to the Negro institutions in the state, and surely it is not the desire of Negroes in North Carolina to bring injury to any school in the state.

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I would appreciate it very much

if you would have this letter published. I think it is very important that the people of the state should know that this agitation does not come from the colored people generally, but probably from some enemies of the University.

—KENNON CHEEK,
(Vice President Negro Janitors' Association at the University)

DURHAM, N. C.

HERALD

MAY 18 1933

"REVELATION OF DR. SHEPHERD"

To the Editor:

The state papers carried an article this morning whereas certain Negro was or had applied to the N. C. University for entrance and had been refused and therefore was going to enter suit to try and compel the acceptance of his application.

In order that the true facts may be brought out and the real truth known in fairness to our group and that the white people of our great state might see through the entire trap I am going to submit a few facts.

It is singular that all of the threats heretofore and the present applicant should come from Durham Negroes. It is also singular that the names of the applicant and the attorney are such special friends of Dr. James Shepherd and C. C. Spaulding, president of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Co. In fact the attorney proposed to prosecute the suit is on the payroll of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Is it not plain to our citizens that

Dr. Shepherd and C. C. Spaulding could have easily prevented this unfortunate occurrence, and prevented this applicant from applying for entrance to the University if they had wanted to and not been the instigators and promoters. But instead they as mostly of the leading Negro citizens know as the real men behind the whole affair, and they are trying to hide from the white people behind the M. A. A. C. P. It is known that they have been in several of our cities trying to raise funds to see the fight through, and try to embezzle the legislature and make them appropriate sufficient funds to make the Negro college of Durham the Negro university and thereby make his position secure and the employment of C. C. Spaulding as vice president. They have repeatedly told this to many citizens of our state including me.

No Negro of Winston-Salem would have done such a thing as to apply to our University without consulting Dr. Atkins, nor would one from Greensboro without consulting Dr. Bluford, or A. and T. college or of Fayetteville without consulting Dr. Smith, and these leaders would have prevented such a thing and would have shown real leaders and no Negro of Durham would have done it without consulting Dr. Shepherd and Spaulding and they too could have prevented it, was it not for the reason they are behind

the movement. Now that the thing has happened he is trying to bind by writing the budget bureau asking for tuition for out of state institutions for this student. Better ask for railroad fare for himself, for the officials

and people are going to find out who is guilty and then this foolishness will stop right now and stop for good. I cannot understand why the white people let such a false Negro leader fool them by his false methods and writings. Inquire among our Negro leaders and see the opinion they have of these men.

DR. WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

Winston-Salem, N. C.

Raleigh, N. C. Times

May 22, 1933

Negro Education Measure Failed To Pass Senate

Washington Scribes Mistaken In Impression That Bill To Require State To Help Defray Education Costs Of Negroes Was Enacted Into Law By Solons

Washington newspapermen, who reported that Walter White, executive secretary of the Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race, was in North Carolina "urging" educated Negroes to take advantage of a bill offered in the 1933 General Assembly and get educated "at the expense of the State of North Carolina" were evidently laboring under the assumption the bill in question became law.

The bill in question, which was offered by Representatives Walter Murphy, of Rowan, and Sumpter Brawley, of Durham, was entitled, "An Act to Provide for the professional education of Qualified Members of the White-Negro Race," passed the House, but was allowed to die in the pigeonholes of the Senate Finance Committee.

Investigation Monday developed that White is slated to lecture at 8 o'clock Monday night at Shaw University, one of the higher institutions of learning for Negroes in this State.

Dr. William Stuart Nelson, president of Shaw, said Monday he knew nothing about the report of White being in the State in connection with the "urging" of Negroes to take advantage of the Murphy-Brawley bill and pursue their professional education at northern institutions at the expense of the State. The Washington story, which was printed last week said that White was urging "educated Negroes" to attend Yale, Harvard and Princeton at the expense of the State.

The Murphy-Brawley bill, which grew out of the unsuccessful attempt

of a Durham Negro to register in the pharmacy school at the University of North Carolina, provided that:

"Pending the further development of the State-supported educational institutions for members of the Negro race, any member of that race who is a resident of North Carolina and otherwise qualified under the provisions of this act shall be entitled to receive an allotment of State funds with which to help defray the cost of a professional education in any regularly accredited Grade A professional school to which he may be lawfully admitted, to the same extent that training in that profession is provided in any professional school at any of the State-supported educational institutions maintained exclusively for members of the white race, in an amount equal to the current annual net pre-student cost to the State of North Carolina of that professional

school, as determined by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The measure further provided that the advancement of the negro, as "whenever such person shall present his name implies, gaining popularity to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction a certificate of any such professional school that the applicant is eligible for admission thereto, the State Superintendent shall notify the applicant that an allotment of State funds is available to help defray the cost of his training in that school for the next school year."

The bill further provided that "Whenever the State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall receive a certificate from that school that the applicant has been regularly received

and registered therein as a student, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall draw his requisition on the State Auditor for the amount specified herein, and thereupon the State Auditor shall draw his warrant for the amount thereof, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall send this warrant to the professional school. In the event that any refund of tuition or other charges shall insure for any reason, that refund shall be made to the State Treasurer and to no other person."

Under the terms of the measure such allotments made would have come from the State's emergency and contingency fund.

The bill, however, which passed the House on April 28 failed to get out of the Senate Finance Committee to which it was consigned on May 2, thirteen days before the 1933 General Assembly adjourned sine die.

Hendersonville, N. C. Tribune

May 5, 1933

SECRETARY WHITE'S CONCERN FOR NEGRO RACE IS BLINDING

Not Tribune's Fault If N. C. Negroes Thought Cabinet Members To Be Friends of Theirs

In the adjoining column there is printed a letter received by The Tribune from the secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with headquarters in New York City. The letter concerns news articles recently published in The Tribune carrying information about the efforts to force the officials of the University of North Carolina to permit him to enter that institution as a student in pharmacy.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has long devoted its efforts to the advancement of the negro, as its name implies, gaining popularity in some sections and making itself rather obnoxious in other sections. The association's unpopularity is due almost entirely to the exaggerations and inaccuracies of statements made by its officials, spokesmen and friends. The letter published in the adjoining column is an example of such inaccuracies, as are more or less general with the association.

People who read the news ar-

ticles in The Tribune bearing upon the Durham case will most readily see these inaccuracies so often made by the association by reading the letter from the secretary of that aggregation, who seems to fear the influence it might have upon certain cabinet members should their names be linked with any effort the colored people are making for advancement.

The secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People makes inaccurate statement in the opening paragraph of his letter. No implication was contained in any news article in The Tribune that Postmaster General James A. Farley, Secretary Ickes or Secretary Perkins had anything to do with the lawsuit started by the Durham negro. North Carolina negroes were quoted in the dispatch as expressing their satisfaction with the friendship of these official members of the Roosevelt cabinet, and with the attitude of other great leaders in Washington's official circles who have proven their deep interest in the colored people. If publication of these expressions would tend to hurt the cabinet members, then the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People should instruct members of their race in North Carolina to refrain from making such statements.

Because the party of Abraham Lincoln, the Republican party, struck the shackles of chattel slavery from the colored race, the Democrats of the South have long called the Republican party the "nigger party," and has perpetuated itself in power largely through use of this one appeal to racial prejudice. Every Republican in North Carolina has had this "nigger party" thrown up to him. Now that the colored people of the state are claiming the friendship of the national Democratic administration, and choosing a time when the Democrats are in control to make this move to place the negroes in the same schools of the state with the white people, their action very naturally created an amused satisfaction among the Republicans who had so long been the victims of the Democratic leaders and speakers in their sarcastic and bitter condemnation of the Republican party, which these Democrats called the "nigger party."

If it is unjust, as the writer of the letter from that association charges, to connect the names of Secretary Ickes, Postmaster General Farley and Secretary Perkins,

as being friendly to colored people, then let the secretary of that guardian organization give his instructions to the members of his own race upon whose statements the news articles were based. The Tribune does not need any advice whatever from the secretary of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the matter of publishing the paper.
Hendersonville, N. C. Tribune
May 5, 1933

SECRETARY OF THE N. A. A. C. P. SAYS TRIBUNE HAS LIED

Takes Tribune To Task For
Linking Names of Cabinet
Members With Law Suit in
State

Editor The Tribune,
Hendersonville, N. C.

"Dear Sir:
"In news dispatches in The Tribune on the petition for a writ of mandamus to secure admission of a colored student to the school of pharmacy of the University of North Carolina, we have noted repeated references to Postmaster General James A. Farley, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes. In these it is implied that these members of the Cabinet are, through connection with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, actively participating in this legal actoin.
"Such an implication is both untrue and unfair to these individuals. It is equally untrue that the N. A. A. C. P. is counting upon the friendship of these individuals to win this case. The N. A. A. C. P. is counting upon but three things and they are: legal ability, the rightness of its cause, and the fairness of the courts.
"Negro citizens of North Carolina have for sixty-eight years been taxed for support of the University of North Carolina and other schools in the state at the same rate as white North Carolinians, but they have been denied during all that time their Constitutional rights and the opportunity for education in these institutions of learning. The N. A. A. C. P. proposes to give the courts of North Carolina and the United States Supreme Court, if necessary, the opportunity of saying whether that exclusion is fair or just.

This letter is written to correct an injustice to Miss Perkins and Messrs. Farley and Ickes. We have not discussed this case in any fashion with any of these individuals and we think it most unjust that politics should be used in this fashion to injure these three distinguished American citizens.

"Ever sincerely,
"Walter White, Secretary.
"Copy to:
"Miss Frances Perkins
"Hon. James A. Farley
"Hon. Harold L. Ickes."
Raleigh, N. C. Times
April 30, 1933

House Passes Measure to Aid Education of Negroes

Bill Precipitated By Demand of Negro to Enter University Given Approval; "Drunken Driver" Measure and Tobacco "Nesting" Bills Beaten

The House of Representatives Friday afternoon passed, 30 to 11, the Murphy-Brawley bill providing for State aid for qualified members of the Negro race in securing professional educations, but a great deal of debate and discussion was created before the measure was given the approval of the legislators.
The bill, admittedly designed to exclude Negroes from higher institutions of learning in the State now maintained exclusively for white persons, was drawn with the aid of President Frank P. Graham, Controller Charles T. Woollen, and other officials of the Greater University of North Carolina, according to Representative Brawley, of Durham, who, with Mr. Murphy, introduced the measure. Others, including "a member of the Supreme Court," also were present at the conference which resulted in submission of the bill to the General Assembly.
Pays Part of Tuition
Under provisions of the measure, the State Board of Education is authorized to defray a portion of the tuition of any qualified Negro in any professional school accepting members of that race "in an amount equal to the current annual net per student cost to the State of North Carolina of that professional school, as determined by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction."
Representative Murphy, of Rowan, co-introducer of the bill, said it was drawn to care for "a very serious matter." Missouri and Virginia have similar statutes, he said. Introduction of the measure was encouraged because of litigation now pending in this State regarding the contention of a Negro that he is constitutionally entitled to enter the

School of Pharmacy at the University of North Carolina.
Representative Clayton Grant, of New Hanover, spoke in favor of the bill, declaring that "if we don't settle this matter, the United States Supreme Court may settle it for us."
Doesn't Favor "Surrender"
Declaring that the Society for the Advancement of Colored People, "up North," had agitated the matter, Representative Tompkins, of Jackson, said he was opposed to the bill.
"If they would let us alone, we would settle this matter in our own way," he asserted. "I am not in favor of surrendering to them."
The House had a busy afternoon, acting on many measures, but few of which were of State-wide caliber. The bill introduced by Representative Lumpkin, of Franklin, to amend the act defining punishment for drunken drivers of automobiles, was voted down, 25-18. The amendment would have required more than one witness before conviction, and another amendment would have made more stringent the punishment for such drivers.
Tobacco Bill Beaten
Another measure which precipitated a flood of argument was the Flanagan measure designed to prevent deception in the sales of tobacco. It was voted down after a long period of discussion, but Mr. Flanagan, who hails from Greenville, one of the leading tobacco markets of the world, said he would move next week for reconsideration.
The bill, its sponsor said, was intended for the protection of farmers, but other Representatives from tobacco-growing sections seemed to think it would make them liable to its provisions regarding illegality when they were innocent. It was

aimed at "nesting," which was understood to mean deception in substituting lower grades in piles of tobacco for higher grades.
After much humorous "wise-cracking," the Allen bill to eliminate the necessity for kissing the Bible when taking an oath was passed, and the Morpew measure providing that absentee ballots cannot be recalled after they have been mailed, also received approval of the House.

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 2 1933

NORTH CAROLINA HAS NEGRO STUDENT ROW

Efforts of Waiter to Compel University to Accept Him to Be Continued.

COURT DENIES MANDAMUS

Authorities Say Hocutt Failed to Comply With Requirements for Entrance.

CASE HAS BROAD ASPECT

Action of University Is Expected to Govern Other Institutions in the South.

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES. RICHMOND, March 30.—Failure of T. R. Hocutt, Negro waiter in a Durham hotel, to obtain a mandamus compelling the University of North Carolina to admit him to its pharmacy course, merely postpones a final show-down in the courts on the question whether Negroes are entitled to enter institutions of higher learning in the Tar Heel State.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which raised the issue, apparently made a bad choice of material with which to work when it picked Hocutt. The would-be pharmacist is an assistant head waiter in a large hotel, but his scholastic accomplishments are said to be inadequate. Judge M. V. Barnhill dismissed his petition for a writ of mandamus on the ground that it was not the proper remedy. But the university authorities say he is not eligible anyway, because he has not complied with the entrance requirements.

The association is reputedly determined to ascertain once and for all whether Negroes can enter the university, and its counsel noted an appeal from Judge Barnhill's decision, claiming that Hocutt had been barred solely because of his color. It is understood that the association will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

Objective in Doubt.

The militant Negroes of North Carolina concede that they cannot legally enter the common schools maintained for the whites, but they contend that there is nothing in the State Constitution to prevent their entering the university. This claim as to the university is flatly denied by Attorney General D. G. Brummitt.

Whether the Negroes really expect to get a mandamus from the United States Supreme Court or any other court is open to question. It is entirely possible that the realists among them are aware that they will never gain this objective and that what they are actually aiming for is something less drastic.

The example of Missouri, where a somewhat similar situation arose is instructive in this connection. The Negroes there compelled the State to pay their tuition at institutions of higher learning situated beyond the borders of Missouri, and it is entirely possible that the North Carolina Negroes are hoping for something of the same sort.

The first intimation that these Negroes were preparing to institute proceedings against the university was contained in a dispatch from Raleigh published six weeks ago in The Greensboro News. At that time it was believed that an effort would be made to matriculate a Negro in the University Law School.

It should not be imagined, however, that the Negroes of North Carolina are unanimous in the belief that the association followed the wisest course in instituting proceedings against the school at Chapel Hill. On the contrary, many of them feel that the policy was ill advised. They hold that it would have been better to have pressed with all possible vigor for more adequately maintained Negro institutions.

Bus Fight a Parallel.

Those who favor this policy point out that the situation in the Negro schools and colleges of the State is analogous to that which existed a short time ago with respect to the bus companies. These companies did not provide the Negro passengers with accommodations which were as good as those available to the whites. The Negroes accordingly filed suit and forced the bus people to give them the same type of seats as the other race enjoyed.

It is worth noting that whereas the University of North Carolina has as yet taken no public stand with regard to the effort of

Negroes to gain admittance other than to bar Hocutt, whose scholastic standing was said to be inadequate, no one feels that the institution will do other than fight the proposal.

The fact is significant. The University of North Carolina is conceded the most liberal State institution in the South in its attitude toward the Negro race. There is no likelihood that any other Southern college or university for whites will acquiesce in the admission of Negroes so long as the school headed by Dr. Frank P. Graham maintains its present uncompromising attitude.

Discrimination - 1933

Raleigh, N. C. Times
Tuesday, February 14, 1933

About the worst course that negroes could select to get more liberal treatment for their institutions of higher learning now suffering relatively with the University, State and the College for Women would be to push the plan of demanding entrance for students of color to the Law School. The idea is to go to law to attempt to enforce this "right." Were the prospective law students better versed in history, they would know that the South never has accepted and never will, those Civil War Amendments repugnant to its policy of separate agencies for the two races.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C. TELEGRAM

FEB 17 1933

THE NEGRO COLLEGES

If any of the bolshevik negroes has been talking of applying, via the United States Supreme court, for admission of negro students to the law classes at Chapel Hill, that does not establish an occasion for disciplinary legislative action against the negro institutions of higher learning. The word "bolshevik" is here employed as, we were told years ago, when it became current, it translates literally, "more demandful," and is not to imply either "communist" or "rascally." The bolshevik extreme wing of negroes are ordinarily quite positive and emphatic in their positions, and if any of them has said anything on this line, there would perhaps be no particular difficulty in getting an acknowledgment of the authorship.

It would be misapplied if applied towards further reducing the budget allowance for the negro schools, for already they are compelled to make bricks without straw. There could not be much satisfaction to the whites in a face-saving that would employ a pretext to reduce these allowances yet more. The idea as described is that, following precedent, the state would be obliged to yield to the extent

of supplying money for professional tuition for negroes in outside professional schools.

To make an issue of the talk would

be to overlook the fact that the negro colleges here reflect the more conservative and pacific disposition in the American brown race. There are good reasons why this must be so. We have no doubt the gentlemen at Raleigh if it came to an issue, would decline to discipline those of the race who are friendly with the white, because of talk amongst the unfriends; and no doubt that the gentlemen at Raleigh take due cognizance of variations of

sentiment and disposition amongst the negroes, as amongst the whites. The whole situation is, however, bad at bottom, and calls for remedy. It is partly the fault of the men who have governed North Carolina, and partly the fault of negro leadership. Considering the available material and the available support even in normal times—if there ever were any normal times—there are simply too many negro colleges; thus negro higher education becomes an unnecessarily wasteful process. The same amount of money the budget commission now proposes for all these institutions, a starvation dole, is capable of doing the work of, but not in, all of them, and doing it well. All that is needed is a sensible reconstruction of the negro college system.

Some negro and some white political obstacles may perhaps be in surmountable. It could no doubt be done if all the negro leaders would agree. It could be done without such agreement if the general assembly was disposed to follow unswervingly the line of real, constructive economy in all things.

The present system ought never to have come into being. There never will be a better time, we trust, for replacing it.—Greensboro News.

Charlotte News
Friday, February 17, 1933
WELL SAID.

KENNON CHEEK.

Sirs:

An article appearing recently in several State papers in regard to the movement to secure the admission of Negroes to the law school of the University has attracted a great deal of attention among the colored people of the State. It is their strong opinion that this agitation does not represent the feeling of the colored people generally. Most of them realize that admission of their race into

the law school of the State University is not a thing to be deeply desired. If Negroes want law instruction, the most suitable place for them to obtain such is in already established negro schools. It is felt that such instruction should be given by Negro teachers in Negro institutions in order that the problems of the Negro student be given closer attention. The establishment of such a school is the only really satisfactory answer to the desire of Negroes to secure higher education in law.

The idea has been advanced that

this whole agitation is an effort of people opposed to the University to arouse public feeling against the University so that they can succeed in cutting its appropriations further. We feel that this is much more likely to be the case than that any colored people really want to go to the University. Such a move as this might bring harm to the University as well as to the Negro institutions in the State, and surely it is not the desire of Negroes in North Carolina to bring injury to any school in the State.

We feel that in times like these, when the whole country is being torn by the depression and the State's educational institutions are facing a crisis, every effort should be made to avoid any race feeling and to keep the race issue out of the fight to save the schools of the State. My friends and I all regret this agitation coming now. The Negroes of this State are solidly behind the fight to secure adequate appropriations for the University and the colored schools, and I want to assure you that this movement for admission to the law school coming now is the idea of some politicians or a small group of Negroes and does not have the sympathy of the vast majority of the colored people of the State.

I would appreciate it very much if you would have this letter published, as I think it is very important that the people of the State should know that this agitation does not come from the colored people generally, but probably from some enemies of the University.

KENNON CHEEK.

Vice-president, Negro Janitor Association at the University of North Carolina.

Chapel Hill.
Morganton, N. C. News Herald
Thursday, February 16, 1933

ADMIT NEGROES?

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is going to be asked to admit negroes to the law course. Application blanks are in the hands of students who will request the right to attend these law classes. The certain refusal of the university authorities to receive such students will be followed by some sort of court action

probably a mandamus to compel the Chapel Hill branch to give its instruction to black even as it teaches white barristers. The well settled separation policy of the state will be followed by the courts and this case will be carried to the United States Supreme court.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. OBSERVER

FEB 18 1933

THE NEGRO AND THE LAW SCHOOL.

It appears that recently an article was printed in several State papers apprising of movement to secure admission of negroes to the Law School of the North Carolina State University, a circumstance that has brought forth a press letter from Kennon Cheek, vice president of the Negro Janitors' Association, at Chapel Hill. He is sure that agitation of the kind does not represent the feelings of the colored people, generally, for they realize that admission of their race into the Law School at the State University "is not a thing to be deeply desired." He advises that if negroes want law instruction, the most suitable place for them to receive such instruction is already established in negro schools. The vice president of the Negro Janitors' Association is under firm belief that the developed agitation "is an effort of the people opposed to the University to arouse a feeling against that institution, so that they can succeed in cutting its appropriations further." He would assure the colored folks of the State that this movement for admission to the Law School "is the idea of some politicians, or a small group of negroes, and does not have the sympathy of the vast majority of the colored people of the State."

Janitor Cheek's explanation has some foundation back of it, perhaps, but the movement may have had encouragement in the circumstance of the campus entertainment given the negro of blasphemous poem fame and which created such a stir over the State. That incident may have encouraged some particular set of negro leaders to believe that their admittance to the Law School might be countenanced at an institution that had given such a liberal form of entertainment to one of their race. That incident is probably back of this discounted movement of negroes to gain admittance to the Law School at the University. It no doubt served as occasion for "those opposed to the University" to start proposition of the kind. It may be accepted as a fact, however, that any movement to open the University Law School to negroes is doomed to failure.

DURHAM WHITES WANT COURT SUIT STOPPED

Afro-American
Fear Is Expressed that
State U. May Have
to Admit All.

3-18-33
VIOLENT THREATS
ARE HINTED AT
Baltimore
Negroes Like Jim Crow
Says Herald.

DURHAM, N.C.—Characterizing the fight being waged to secure admission of colored students to the law school at the University of North Carolina as "a movement to destruction," the Durham Morning Herald, local white daily, in a leading editorial expresses the hope that the fight for equal rights will not be taken to court but abandoned by its proponents.

Under the caption, "Playing With Fire," the Herald says: "A certain part of the Negro population of the state is, we understand, preparing to test the legal right of the University of North Carolina to deny Negroes admittance to the university law school. The movement is sponsored by the younger and more assertive members of the Negro race over the mild protest of a more tolerant and conservative group."

Missouri, W.Va. Cited
"Proponents of the movement point to the constitution for legal support of their claim. They likewise recall what has happened in their favor in cases carried up from Missouri and West Virginia. These two states do not admit Negroes to white universities but now shoulder the expense of sending Negroes to schools of equal rank outside of the state."

"It is possible that the Negroes can make out a strong case with the constitution forming the vital part of their brief. From a legal standpoint the petition of the Negro race can be justified but there is a rule, law, or whatever you choose to call it that is higher and above statutory or constitutional law. Laws and constitutions develop slowly and do not always embody the full expression of thought that prevails at the time of adoption or later."

Not "Expedient"
"All things that are just are not expedient or best. Conversely all things that are expedient are not just. Expediency and justice move

hand in hand but neither is sub-
preme except within a limited
sphere. Ultimately North Carolina
must lend ear to the plea now be-
ing voiced by its Negro citizens but
this is, it seems to us, a most in-
opportune time to raise an issue
fraught with such volcanic dan-
gers.

"It is probable that the Negroes
can fight the battle through the
state and federal courts to final
victory but to our way of think-
ing they will find in the end that
they have won not a victory but a
costly defeat. There is in North
Carolina today a friendly feeling
between the races. This feeling
has been developed over a long pe-
riod of time. It can be destroyed
quickly and we believe insistence
that Negroes be admitted to the
law school at Chapel Hill is a
movement of destruction."

Like Segregation?
"That a Negro citizen has rights
must be recognized. That he is
entitled to educational advantage
cannot be denied. Fortunately o-
unfortunately the Negro and white
races are faced with the problem
of segregation and at the same
time co-operation. The one is as nec-
essary as the other. Members of
the Negro race, certainly its lead-
ers, do not object to segregation
and the white race insists upon it.
It would profit the Negro little to
win the right to enroll in the un-
iversity law school. Most likely
would rob him of many rights no
longer enjoyed."

"The University of North Car-
line has the reputation of being
liberal school. Its president and
officers have ever stood by the Ne-
gro race in North Carolina. The
University of North Carolina will
continue as a liberal school but
cannot in the very nature of
things grant the request of certain
members of the Negro race. The
time may come eventually when
Negroes can enter the law school at
Chapel Hill, but it has not yet ar-
rived."

"Perilous Venture"
"It is a perilous venture the lib-
erty loving Negroes have started.
We hope it can be stopped before
the court battles start. Our in-
terest lies with both sides and it
is because of that fact that we ear-
nestly beseech the proponents of
the idea to proceed slowly and
above all, help to preserve the de-
gree of friendliness that now pre-
vails between the two races."

Rich. Post, N. C. Enterprise
Sunday, March 19, 1933

There is quite a difference in
the meaning of "mandamus" and
the meaning of the word prefixed with
the name of deity; but under
some circumstances, each of them
places us in a hell of predica-
ment.

This Durham negro, Hocutt,
who is trying to force himself into
being registered in the school of
pharmacy at the state university,
is applying for a mandamus from
the superior court to effect his
acceptance. He does not have
to show cause why he should be
enrolled, but the registrar is

should not be allowed to join the
class.

There will probably develop an
interesting construction of con-
stitutional rights regarding ac-
ceptable registrants at the uni-
versity and other state colleges.
The negro's ambition might even
expand to every form of public
endeavor.

There is slight belief that Ho-
cutt's suit will find any consider-
able support from his colored
brethren, for very few are of the
opinion that a mixture of racial
elements in public schools in
southern states is a thing to be
desired or countenanced by either
whites or colored.

There are schools in several
parts of the country that are
maintained for the purpose of
fostering the advancement of the
colored in professions of various
sorts and they reach the goal of
a practicing license without the
tedium of trying to crash the
gates of social equality which
has existed since the formation
of this government.

Just such action upon the part
of one colored man is largely re-
sponsible for a racial feeling,
which is diminishing gradually;
but which can be renewed by
such reckless personal attack
upon the traditions of genera-
tions.

—oOo—

Even should the negro be en-
abled to force himself into the
university, it is doubtful if his
semester would be one of rose
strewn paths. His walk would
more likely be filled with thorns,
and if he be possessed of the
smallest smear of sensitive self-
respect he would probably escape
the humiliation of ostracism at
the first favorable opportunity.

Wilmington, N. C. News and Observer
Friday, March 17, 1933

DEMANDS ADMISSION TO PHARMACY SCHOOL

Thomas R. Hocutt, Negro,
Applies To Barnhill For
Mandamus

Durham, March 16.—(AP)—Thomas
R. Hocutt, Durham Negro, filed peti-
tion in superior court today for a
writ of mandamus commanding the
University of North Carolina to ad-
mit him to its school of pharmacy
or to show cause why he should be
excluded.

Hocutt's application for admission
was refused recently. The action climaxed a movement
by younger Negroes here to test the
right of the university to bar mem-
bers of the race from its courses. C.
A. McCoy and C. O. Person, Negro
attorneys for Hocutt, declare they

will take the fight to higher courts
if necessary.

An order placed in the hands of
Judge M. V. Barnhill requiring the
University to admit the Negro or
show cause to the contrary remained
unsigned tonight.

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
Sunday, March 19, 1933

NEGRO STUDENT WINS SKIRMISH

U. N. C. Registrar Must
Show Cause Why He
Cannot Enter

DURHAM, March 18. — (AP) —
Thomas Hocutt, Durham negro, to-
day won his first skirmish in his
fight to enter the University of
North Carolina when Judge M. V.
Barnhill ordered Registrar Thomas
J. Wilson, Jr., to appear before him
here on March 24 to show cause
why Hocutt should be excluded.

Wilson said tonight he had not
received the order and had no com-
ment to make. President Frank
Graham and other university offi-
cials likewise have declined to com-
ment on Hocutt's fight to enter the
university.

Hocutt, whose suit is viewed as
a test case of whether negroes can
legally be excluded from the state
university, was refused entrance to
the Chapel Hill institution last
week.

He is contending that the bar
placed on negroes at the state uni-
versity is contrary to the North
Carolina constitution and the 14th
amendment to the constitution of
the United States.

The Society for the Advancement
of Negroes is backing Hocutt's suit
it was learned here tonight.

DURHAM, N. C.

HERALD

FEB 18 1933

Letter Box

DIVISION IN RANKS

To the Editor:

An article appearing recently in several state papers in regard to the movement to secure the admission of Negroes to the law school of the University has attracted a great deal of attention among the colored people of the state. It is their strong opinion that this agitation does not represent the feeling of the colored people generally. Most of them realize that admission of their race into the law school of the state university is not a thing to be deeply desired. If Negroes want law instruction, the most suitable place for them to obtain such is in already established Negro schools. It is felt that such instruction should be given by Negro teachers in Negro institutions in order that the problems of the Negro student be given closer attention. The establishment of such a school is the only really satisfactory answer to the desire of Negroes to secure higher education in law.

The idea has been advanced that this whole agitation is an effort of people opposed to the University to arouse public feeling against the University so that they can succeed in cutting its appropriations further. We feel that this is much more likely to be the case than that any colored people really want to go to the University. Such a move as this might bring harm to the University as well as to the Negro institutions in the state, and surely it is not the desire of Negroes in North Carolina to bring injury to any school in the state.

We feel that in times like these, when the whole country is being torn by the depression and the state's educational institutions are facing a crisis, every effort should be made to avoid any race feeling and to keep the race issue out of the fight to save the schools of the state. My friends and I all regret this agitation coming now. The Negroes of this state are solidly behind the fight to secure adequate appropriations for the University and the colored schools, and I want to assure you that this movement for admission to the law school coming now is the idea of some poli-

ticians or a small group of Negroes and does not have the sympathy of the vast majority of the colored people of the state.

I would appreciate it very much if you would have this letter published, as I think it is very important that the people of the state should know that this agitation does not come from the colored people generally, but probably from some enemies of the University.

Very truly yours,

KENNON CHEEK

(Vice-president Negro Janitor's association at the University of North Carolina).

Charlotte N. C. News
Saturday, February 25, 1933

Mostly Talk.

The fact that the "scare" about Negroes demanding admission to the law school at the State University has failed to materialize is a strong indication that the movement was being pushed by forces outside of North Carolina.

The disturbance that was forecast in a new story from Raleigh two weeks ago, saying that a group of colored men would demand equal training in law with that of the young white men, can by now be construed as a part of a campaign of propaganda by persons advocating race equality. It was certainly no sincere effort on the part of native Negroes, or a fraction thereof, to get legal training in the State or to force the State to pay their tuition in some institution outside the State where courses in law are offered without race restrictions.

An official of the organization of janitors at the University rushed into print after the story appeared saying that the better class of the colored race of the State was not in sympathy with the idea and would not be willing even to back the fight.

This appears to be another case where native North Carolina Negroes have refused to allow outside forces to whip them into a semblance of action against established customs. The thing has been tried before and this appears to be another victory for innate common sense.

Negro Youth Loses First Round Of His Legal Battle Against University of North Carolina

Judge Denies Him Writ of Mandamus As Being Improper Course; Appeal To Be Taken By The Complainant

(Special To The New York Age)

DURHAM, N. C.—Thomas R. Hocutt, assistant head waiter at the Washington Duke Hotel, lost the first phase of his legal battle against the University of North Carolina which he sought to enter as a pharmacy student when Judge M. V. Barnhill declined to place his signature on a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the University to admit him to the college.

In dismissing the action on technical grounds, Judge Barnhill made no attempt to determine the right of Hocutt to bar Negroes from the university to its course of studies, the university to bar Negroes from its professional schools in those cases where the desired instructions can be obtained in state supported Negro institutions. The suit was brought by two Negro lawyers, Conrad Pearson and C. Aubrey McCoy with Attorney W. H. Hasty of Washington and former teacher of law appearing for the youth, Attorney General D. G. Brummitt and Assistant Attorney General A. A. F. Seawell appeared for the state university.

Barred Because of Color

The contention of Hocutt's attorneys is that the state constitution nowhere bars Negroes from attendance in the university and that their client had been barred from the state university solely on racial grounds. They contended the refusal of Dr. Thomas J. Wilson jr., dean of admissions and registrar, to enter Hocutt in the university's school of pharmacy was an infringement of Hocutt's rights as guaranteed in both state and federal constitutions. Their petition for the writ of mandamus asked that the university be compelled to admit the Negro youth to its course of studies.

State's Answer

In reply to the complaint, Attorney General Brummitt set forth that the plaintiff had not applied to any of his own race's institutions for admission to pharmacy and that there has been no demand for such a school in his state. The Attorney General's answer in part said:

"It is admitted that on or about March 13, 1933, the plaintiff, a person of African descent and, so far as known to defendants, of good moral character, and 24 years of age, applied to the defendant, Thomas J. Wilson Jr., dean of admissions and

registrar of the University of North Carolina, at his office, for registration and admission to the school of pharmacy of the said university, and demanded registration and admission thereto, that the defendant Thomas J. Wilson, Jr., for the causes and reasons as will be hereinafter set out, declined to register and admit plaintiff to said school of pharmacy. The other allegations of paragraph four of the complaint are untrue and are denied.

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"The written application submitted by the plaintiff to the defendant Thomas J. Wilson, Jr., did not contain the evidence required by the rules and regulations of the University of North Carolina showing his complete scholastic history, and his eligibility for registration and admission to its school of pharmacy.

"The defendant, Thomas J. Wilson, dean of admissions and registrar as aforesaid, has not power or authority to fix or determine the requirements for admission to the University of North Carolina, or its school of pharmacy, all rules and regulations with respect to such registration and admissions being established and fixed by or under the authority of the board of trustees, its governing body, and it is the duty of the defendant, Thomas J. Wilson, Jr., to obey such rules and regulations.

Racial Separation A Fixed Public Policy

"The separation of the races in its schools and educational institutions has always been, and now is, the fixed public policy of this state. That public policy has been established by its constitution, its laws, and the uniform practice of its people, both white and colored. Under this constitution and these laws, and by its charter, the University of North Carolina is not authorized to admit to its classes, members of the Negro or colored race. There has never been any deviation from that public policy, or violation of the constitution and laws in that respect, and always, the children of the white and colored races have been taught in separate schools and educational institutions.

University Only For Whites

"These defendants deny that any provision of the federal or state constitution requires the admission of any member of the colored or Negro race to any school of the University of North Carolina, which since its creation in 1789, has been maintained

exclusively for members of the white race. So far, and as the need has been manifest, the state of North Carolina has provided separate and equivalent educational institutions for the exclusive training of members of the colored or Negro race. This is true, in relation to the common or grade schools, high schools, liberal arts colleges and schools, and leading to graduation, the State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, the State School at Fayetteville, each giving two-year courses in college training. The said five schools and colleges are exclusively devoted to the education and training of the colored or Negro race. Wherefore having fully answered, these defendants pray the court that

DURHAM, N. C.
HERALD

FEB 18 1933

Letter Box

DIVISION IN RANKS

To the Editor:

An article appearing recently in several state papers in regard to the movement to secure the admission of Negroes to the law school of the University has attracted a great deal of attention among the colored people of the state. It is their strong opinion that this agitation does not represent the feeling of the colored people generally. Most of them realize that admission of their race into the law school of the state university is not a thing to be deeply desired. If Negroes want law instruction, the most suitable place for them to obtain such is in already established Negro schools. It is felt that such instruction should be given by Negro teachers in Negro institutions in order that the problems of the Negro student be given closer attention. The establishment of such a school is the only really satisfactory answer to the desire of Negroes to secure higher education in law.

The idea has been advanced that this whole agitation is an effort of people opposed to the University to arouse public feeling against the University so that they can succeed in cutting its appropriations further. We feel that this is much more likely to be the case than that any colored people really want to go to the University. Such a move as this might bring harm to the University as well as to the Negro institutions in the state, and surely it is not the desire of Negroes in North Carolina to bring injury to any school in the state.

We feel that in times like these, when the whole country is being torn by the depression and the state's educational institutions are facing a crisis, every effort should be made to avoid any race feeling and to keep the race issue out of the fight to save the schools of the state. My friends and I all regret this agitation coming now. The Negroes of this state are solidly behind the fight to secure adequate appropriations for the University and the colored schools, and I want to assure you that this movement for admission to the law school coming now is the idea of some poli-

ticians or a small group of Negroes and does not have the sympathy of the vast majority of the colored people of the state.

I would appreciate it very much if you would have this letter published, as I think it is very important that the people of the state should know that this agitation does not come from the colored people generally, but probably from some enemies of the University.

Very truly yours,

KENNON CHEEK

(Vice-president Negro Janitor's association at the University of North Carolina).

Charlotte N. C. News
Saturday, February 25, 1933

Mostly Talk.

The fact that the "scare" about Negroes demanding admission to the law school at the State University has failed to materialize is a strong indication that the movement was being pushed by forces outside of North Carolina.

The disturbance that was forecast in a new story from Raleigh two weeks ago, saying that a group of colored men would demand equal training in law with that of the young white men, can by now be construed as a part of a campaign of propaganda by persons advocating race equality. It was certainly no sincere effort on the part of native Negroes, or a fraction thereof, to get legal training in the State or to force the State to pay their tuition in some institution outside the State where courses in law are offered without race restrictions.

An official of the organization of janitors at the University rushed into print after the story appeared saying that the better class of the colored race of the State was not in sympathy with the idea and would not be willing even to back the fight.

This appears to be another case where native North Carolina Negroes have refused to allow outside forces to whip them into a semblance of action against established customs. The thing has been tried before and this appears to be another victory for innate common sense.

Negro Youth Loses First Round Of His Legal Battle Against University of North Carolina

Judge Denies Him Writ of Mandamus As Being Improper Course; Appeal To Be Taken By The Complainant

(Special To The New York Age)

DURHAM, N. C.—Thomas R. Hocutt, assistant head waiter at the Washington Duke Hotel, lost the first phase of his legal battle against the University of North Carolina which he sought to enter as a pharmacy student when Judge M. V. Barnhill declined to place his signature on a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the University to admit him to the college.

In dismissing the action on technical grounds, Judge Barnhill made Hocutt could not force the university to attempt to determine the right of admission to its course of studies, the university to bar Negroes from its professional schools in those cases where the desired instructions can be obtained in state supported Negro institutions. The suit was brought by two Negro lawyers, Conrad Pearson and C. Aubrey McCoy with Attorney W. H. Hasty of Washington and former teacher of law appearing for the youth, Attorney General D. G. Brummitt and Assistant Attorney General A. A. F. Seawell appeared for the state university.

Barred Because of Color

The contention of Hocutt's attorneys is that the state constitution nowhere bars Negroes from attendance in the university and that their client had been barred from the state university solely on racial grounds. They contended the refusal of Dr. Thomas J. Wilson jr., dean of admissions and registrar, to enter Hocutt in the university's school of pharmacy was an infringement of Hocutt's rights as guaranteed in both state and federal constitutions. Their petition for the writ of mandamus asked that the university be compelled to admit the Negro youth to its course of studies.

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Racial Separation A Fixed Public Policy

"The separation of the races in its schools and educational institutions has always been, and now is, the fixed public policy of this state. That public policy has been established by its constitution, its laws, and the uniform practice of its people, both white and colored. Under this constitution and these laws, and by its charter, the University of North Carolina is not authorized to admit to its classes, members of the Negro or colored race. There has never been any deviation from that public policy, or violation of the constitution and laws in that respect, and always, the children of the white and colored races have been taught in separate schools and educational institutions.

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By VIRGINIUS DABNEY.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.
RICHMOND, March 30.—Failure of T. R. Hocutt, Negro waiter in a Durham hotel, to obtain a mandamus compelling the University of North Carolina to admit him to its pharmacy course, merely postpones a final show-down in the courts on the question whether Negroes are entitled to enter institutions of higher learning in the Tar Heel State.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which raised the issue, apparently made a bad choice of material with which to work when it picked Hocutt. The would-be pharmacist is assistant head waiter in a large hotel, but his scholastic accomplishments are said to be inadequate. Judge M. V. Barnhill dismissed his petition for a writ of mandamus on the ground that it was not the proper remedy. But the university authorities say he is not eligible anyway, because he has not complied with the entrance requirements.

The association is reputedly determined to ascertain once and for all whether Negroes can enter the university, and its counsel noted an appeal from Judge Barnhill's decision, claiming that Hocutt had been barred solely because of his color. It is understood that the association will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

Objective in Doubt.

The militant Negroes of North

Carolina concede that they cannot legally enter the common schools maintained for the whites, but they contend that there is nothing in the State Constitution to prevent their entering the university. This claim as to the university is flatly denied by Attorney General D. G. Brummitt.

Whether the Negroes really expect to get a mandamus from the United States Supreme Court or any other court is open to question. It is entirely possible that the realists among them are aware that they will never gain this objective and that what they are actually aiming for is something less drastic.

The example of Missouri, where a somewhat similar situation arose, is instructive in this connection. The Negroes there compelled the State to pay their tuition at institutions of higher learning situated beyond the borders of Missouri, and it is entirely possible that the North Carolina Negroes are hoping for something of the same sort.

The first intimation that these Negroes were preparing to institute proceedings against the university was contained in a dispatch from Raleigh published six weeks ago in The Greensboro News. At that time it was believed that an effort would be made to matriculate a Negro in the University Law School.

It should not be imagined, however, that the Negroes of North Carolina are unanimous in the belief that the association followed the wisest course in instituting proceedings against the school at Chapel Hill. On the contrary, many of them feel that the policy was ill advised. They hold that it would have been better to have pressed with all possible vigor for more adequately maintained Negro institutions.

Bus Fight a Parallel.

Those who favor this policy point out that the situation in the Negro schools and colleges of the State is analogous to that which existed a short time ago with respect to the bus companies. These companies did not provide the Negro passengers with accommodations which were as good as those available to the whites. The Negroes accordingly filed suit and forced the bus people to give them the same type of seats as the other race enjoyed.

It is worth noting that whereas the University of North Carolina has as yet taken no public stand with regard to the effort of Negroes to gain admittance other than to bar Hocutt, whose scholastic standing was said to be inadequate, no one feels that the institution will do other than fight the proposal.

The fact is significant. The University of North Carolina is concededly the most liberal State institution in the South in its attitude toward the Negro race. There is no likelihood that any other Southern college or university for whites will acquiesce in the admission of Negroes so long as the school headed by Dr. Frank P. Graham maintains its present uncompromising attitude.

Durham, N. C. Sun
Wednesday, March 29, 1933

An Issue Which Must Be Faced

Since two races have developed such widely divergent characteristics as distinguish the Caucasian and the Negro, it is necessary that continuing delicate adjustment of relations between the two be undertaken.

Judge M. V. Barnhill has ruled in the case of Thomas Hocutt, denying a mandamus ordering the University to admit him to the school of pharmacy. The ruling disposes of the individual case and will probably be sustained on appeal, but the case does not dispose of the issue. Judge Barnhill makes that clear when he says:

"The duty of the University of North Carolina to admit persons of African descent as students in the professional schools or departments of said university so long as the State fail to provide equal opportunity for training in said profession in the state supported Negro schools of the state, when and such persons of African descent fully complies with the rules and regulations governing admissions to the university, is not determined or sought to be determined by this judgment."

Judge Barnhill found that Hocutt, for one thing, did not make complete and proper application for admission. Thus the particular case was not decided entirely on a technicality. He held Hocutt did not establish "clear and legal right" to admission.

He found, though, that the University did not dispose of his application on that ground, but based its refusal to admit the man solely on the ground that he is a Negro.

However, he also ruled that even had Hocutt complied with all regulations a mandamus was not the proper remedy. It, in effect, called upon the court to decide Hocutt's qualifications and order his admission when Hocutt should have brought an action petitioning the court to order the dean of admissions (and not the court) to consider his qualifications in good faith and on their merits.

But, as we see above, the decision does not say that Hocutt would be entitled to admission under any circumstances. The Hocutt case never advanced to that issue and the point is still undecided.

Even were another test case to be brought, which did reach a clear-cut issue of whether a qualified Negro must be admitted, there are several recognized principles of law, including "public interest" and the need for Negro accommodations in view of the few who would probably apply, which might conceivably apply.

Yet, while that may be true, and although the Hocutt case has failed, the matter is still a grave one for North Carolina, seriously involving harmonious race relations.

It would be the course of wisdom for the State to anticipate a future crisis by action now. Two courses are open: provision for equal opportunity in state Negro schools or payment of tuition elsewhere. Since the demand for such training will for many years perhaps be exceedingly small, it is probably best at present to provide outside tuition. If the time should arrive when the need is sufficient to justify state courses in subjects not now available, it may be well for North Carolina to set up another consolidation, merging present state-supported colored institutions—a Greater North Carolina University for Negroes.

Raleigh, N. C. Times
April 6, 1933

Would Allot State Money Send Negroes to Colleges

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tions of higher learning for Negroes, eligible for an allotment of State funds that could present a certificate of admission from any "grade A" professional school which he could lawfully enter. The sum of State money to be allotted would be determined by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and would equal the per student cost to the State of students in professional schools supported by the State wholly for white persons. Hocutt recently lost a fight in Durham Superior court for a writ of mandamus to force the university of North Carolina to admit him to its school of pharmacy. The case will be appealed to the Supreme court, Hocutt's attorneys announced.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

NEWS

FEB 16 1933

THE NEGRO COLLEGES.

If any of the bolshevik negroes has been talking of applying, via the United States Supreme court for admission of negro students to the law classes at Chapel Hill, that does not establish an occasion for disciplinary legislative action against the negro institutions of higher learning. The word "bolshevik" here employed as, we were told years ago, when it became current, it translates literally, "more demand-ful," and is not to imply either "communist" or "rascally." The system.

bolshevik extreme wing of negroes are ordinarily quite positive and emphatic in their positions, and if any of them has said anything on this line, there would perhaps be no particular difficulty in getting an acknowledgment of the authorship. It would be misapplied if applied towards further reducing the budget allowance for the negro schools, for already they are compelled to make bricks without straw. There could not be much satisfaction to the whites in a face-saving that would employ a pretext to reduce these allowances yet more. The idea as described is that, following precedent the state would be obliged to yield to the extent of supplying money for professional tuition for negroes in outside professional schools.

To make an issue of the talk would be to overlook the fact that the negro colleges here reflect the more conservative and pacific disposition in the American brown race. There are good reasons why this must be so. We have no doubt the gentlemen at Raleigh, if it came to an issue, would decline to discipline those of the race who are friendly with the white, because of talk amongst the unfriends; and no doubt that the gentlemen at Raleigh take due cognizance of variations of sentiment and disposition amongst the negroes, as well as the whites.

The whole situation is, however, bad at bottom, and calls for remedy. It is partly the fault of the men who have governed North Carolina, and partly the fault of negro leadership. Considering the available material and the available support even in normal times—if there ever were normal times—there are simply too many negro colleges; thus negro higher education becomes an unnecessarily wasteful process. The same amount of money the budget commission now proposes for all these institutions, a starvation dole here employed as, we were told years ago, when it became current, it translates literally, "more demand-ful," and is not to imply either "communist" or "rascally." The system.

Some negro and some white political obstacles may perhaps be insurmountable. It could no doubt be agreed. It could be done without such agreement, if the general assembly was disposed to follow unswervingly the line of real, constructive economy in all things.

The present system ought never to have come into being. There never will be a better time, we trust, for replacing it.

Winston Salem, N. C. JOURNAL

FEB 15 1933

Two Principles Involved

It has never been the custom to admit Negroes to the institutions of higher education in North Carolina. A number of Negroes are now insisting that students of their race who want to be lawyers be admitted to the law classes of the University. It is not expected that this move will be approved by the Legislature. Furthermore, it is more or less definitely understood that what the proponents of the idea really want is that the State should pay the tuition of Negro law students at schools of their own race or schools that admit members of any race.

It appears that this plan is in effect in Delaware and Missouri. These two states provide that Negro law students,

and presumably Negro students in other professions, shall have as good opportunities in professional schools in other states as white students have at home. This arrangement seems practical and feasible. It recognizes certain obvious conditions and is the essence of justice. Separation of the races in schools is a cardinal principle in race relations in the South. It needs no argument. At the same time, it is also an established principle that Negroes should have fair educational opportunities. Reconciliation of these two principles should result in justice all around.

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Wednesday, March 22, 1933

TO PRESS THEIR CAUSE THROUGH LEGISLATURE

Negroes Will Ask Law For Relief of Those Denied Admission To University

Durham, March 21.—(AP)—Supporters of Thomas Hocutt, Durham Negro, in his legal fight to enter the University of North Carolina have decided to drop the case now pending in Superior Court and press their cause through the Legislature.

A continuation will be asked Friday afternoon when Thomas J. Wilson, university registrar, is scheduled to appear before Judge M. V. Barnhill here and show cause why a peremptory writ should not be issued compelling the university to admit the Negro.

Those behind the movement to raise the ban against Negroes in the State university are drafting for presentation to the Legislature a bill which would authorize the State to pay tuition of Negroes in out-of-state institutions for courses which cannot be obtained in the North Carolina schools for the race.

NEGRO LOSES FIGHT TO ENROLL AT U. N. C.

DURHAM, N. C., March 29.—(AP)—Thomas R. Hocutt, Durham negro, Tuesday lost the first phase of his legal battle to force his way into the University of North Carolina when Judge M. V. Barnhill declined to place his signature on a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the university to admit Hocutt to its school of pharmacy.

Judge Barnhill's ruling was made on the ground that the writ of mandamus sought in the case was not the proper remedy for relief of the alleged grievance of the plaintiff.

Counsel for the negro immediately filed an appeal from Barnhill's decision and announced they would carry the fight before the supreme court of the state. They were given 60 days in which to file exceptions to the ruling.

Durham, N. C. Herald
Friday, March 17, 1933

SUFFICIENT ANSWER

The Record Dr. James E. Shepard and C. C. Spaulding, two of our most outstanding Negro citizens, have made in this community, in the state and in the nation is a full and complete refutation of any and all reflections upon their integrity contained in a communication published in the Letter Box in Thursday's HERALD. The people of Durham and North Carolina know, and the HERALD knows, that these two men have contributed mightily to the progress of their race and the building up a friendly relationship between the Negro and the white man. They say the charges, in the letter from Winston-Salem that they are behind the movement to force the University of North Carolina to admit Negroes to the law school, are false and without foundation. The HERALD is ready to accept the word of these two men without question and is glad to echo through its columns their unqualified denial of the charges made in the letter signed by one Dr. William Reynolds of Winston-Salem. They say the letter is fictitious and that there is no such person as Dr. William Reynolds in Winston-Salem. They have handed us the following statement which we delight in passing on: "The letter coming from one so-called Dr. William Reynolds came as a distinct surprise. Investigation shows that there is no such person.

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In short, Dr. James E. Shepard and C. C. Spaulding are willing to stand on their record. We think they have a record that will stand the closest inspection and one that will overshadow any charges in the letter in question or any that may hereafter be written on the same subject.

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agree with views expressed in communications published in the Letter Box. It is intended as a reflector of public opinion, which is necessarily rather uncertain. If such a feature is to serve any useful purpose it must be as free as possible from censorship. In many instances we totally disagree with the spirit and contents of letters published, but a free press cannot well conduct a gagged public pulse column. We have heretofore expressed our views concerning the movement sponsored by certain of the Negro race asking admission to the law school at the state university. It is behind of or friendly toward their program.

the law school at the state university. It is behind of or friendly toward their program. In further defense of the two men, it may be said that those behind the movement which precipitated the controversy deny that either Shepard or Spaulding is

GREENSBORO, N. C.

NEWS

FEB 16 1933

THE NEGRO COLLEGES.

If any of the bolshevik negroes has been talking of applying, via the United States Supreme court for admission of negro students to the law classes at Chapel Hill, that does not establish an occasion for disciplinary legislative action against the negro institutions of higher learning. The word "bolshevik" here employed as, we were told years ago, when it became current, it translates literally, "more demand-ful," and is not to imply either "communist" or "rascally." The bolshevik extreme wing of negroes are ordinarily quite positive and emphatic in their positions, and if any of them has said anything on this line, there would perhaps be no particular difficulty in getting an acknowledgment of the authorship. It would be misapplied if applied towards further reducing the budget allowance for the negro schools, for already they are compelled to make bricks without straw. There could not be much satisfaction to the whites in a face-saving that would employ a pretext to reduce these allowances yet more. The idea as described is that, following precedent the state would be obliged to yield to the extent of supplying money for professional tuition for negroes in outside professional schools. To make an issue of the talk would be to overlook the fact that the negro colleges here reflect the more conservative and pacific disposition in the American brown race. There are good reasons why this must be so. We have no doubt the gentlemen at Raleigh, if it came to an issue, would decline to discipline those of the race who are friendly with the white, because of talk amongst the unfriends; and no doubt that the gentlemen at Raleigh take due cognizance of variations of sentiment and disposition amongst the negroes, as the whites.

The whole situation is, however, bad at bottom, and calls for remedy. It is partly the fault of the men who have governed North Carolina, and partly the fault of negro leadership. Considering the available material and the available support even in normal times—if there ever were any normal times—there are simply too many negro colleges; thus the negro higher education becomes an unnecessarily wasteful process. The same amount of money the budget commission now proposes for all these institutions, a starvation dole is capable of doing the work of, but not in, all of them, and doing it well. All that is needed is a sensible reconstruction of the negro college system.

Some negro and some white political obstacles may perhaps be insurmountable. It could no doubt be done if all the negro leaders would agree. It could be done without such agreement, if the general assembly was disposed to follow unswervingly the line of real, constructive economy in all things. The present system ought never to have come into being. There never will be a better time, we trust, for replacing it.

Winston Salem, N. C.
JOURNAL

FEB 15 1933

Two Principles Involved

It has never been the custom to admit Negroes to the institutions of higher education in North Carolina. A number of Negroes are now insisting that students of their race who want to be law-ymers be admitted to the law classes of the University. It is not expected that this move will be approved by the Legislature. Furthermore, it is more or less definitely understood that what the proponents of the idea really want is that the State should pay the tuition of Negro law students at schools of their own race or schools that admit members of any race.

It appears that this plan is in effect in Delaware and Missouri. These two states provide that Negro law students,

and presumably Negro students in other professions, shall have as good opportunities in professional schools in other states as white students have at home. This arrangement seems practical and feasible. It recognizes certain obvious conditions and is the essence of justice. Separation of the races in schools is a cardinal principle in race relations in the South. It needs no argument. At the same time, it is also an established principle that Negroes should have fair educational opportunities. Reconciliation of these two principles should result in justice all around.

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Wednesday, March 22, 1933

TO PRESS THEIR CAUSE THROUGH LEGISLATURE

Negroes Will Ask Law For Relief of Those Denied Admission To University

Durham, March 21.—(AP)—Supporters of Thomas Hocutt, Durham Negro, in his legal fight to enter the University of North Carolina have decided to drop the case now pending in Superior Court and press their cause through the Legislature. A continuation will be asked Friday afternoon when Thomas J. Wilson, university registrar, is scheduled to appear before Judge M. V. Barnhill here and show cause why a peremptory writ should not be issued compelling the university to admit the Negro.

Those behind the movement to raise the ban against Negroes in the State university are drafting for presentation to the Legislature a bill which would authorize the State to pay tuition of Negroes in out-of-state institutions for courses which cannot be obtained in the North Carolina schools for the race.

NEGRO LOSES FIGHT

TO ENROLL AT U. N. C.

DURHAM, N. C., March 20.—(AP)—Thomas R. Hocutt, Durham negro, Tuesday lost the first phase of his legal battle to force his way into the University of North Carolina when Judge M. V. Barnhill declined to place his signature on a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the university to admit Hocutt to its school of pharmacy.

Judge Barnhill's ruling was made on the ground that the writ of mandamus sought in the case was not the proper remedy for relief of the alleged grievance of the plaintiff.

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INDEPENDENT

Elizabeth City, N.C.

MAR 31 1933

Race Problem

TROUBLED are the courts and educational leaders of North Carolina. Under the laws of North Carolina every citizen is entitled to equal educational opportunities. The Negro is not excepted. Thomas Hocutt, a young Durham Negro, decided to be a pharmacist. No State supported Negro school in North Carolina provides a chair of pharmacy. So Hocutt knocks at the door of the University of North Carolina for admission to the University's School of Pharmacy, demanding his legal and constitutional right. Denied admission to the University, Hocutt appeals to the courts. Temporarily he has been ruled out on a technicality. But the issue is not settled. It will not be settled until North Carolina has provided every educational facility for its Negro citizens that it has provided for its white citizens. And they say we have no race problem!

Raleigh, N. C. Times

April 7, 1933

Favorable Report For Bill To Aid Education Negroes

Favorable committee report was given the Brawley-Murphy bill to make provision for an allotment of State funds to "qualified members of the Negro race" to help defray their expenses in getting a professional education.

House Judiciary Committee Number One endorsed the bill after being told by Dean M. T. Van Hecke of the University of North Carolina that the measure was constitutional.

Negroes seeking a professional education would be allotted State money in the same sum that the State spends per students for white institutions. To secure the Negro would have to send an admission certificate from "grade A" professional school which he or she could lawfully enter.

The bill, it was explained by Representative Brawley of Durham, is intended to take care of cases such as that of T. R. Hocutt, Negro who sought a madamus to force the University of North Carolina to admit him to its school of pharmacy. Hocutt lost in Superior Court but has appealed his case to the Supreme court.

An unfavorable report was voted the Hutchins bill to fix the number of trial jurors in Superior court at six instead of 12 with the proviso that a judge could order a jury of 12 in cases involving capital crimes.

State Funds Sought To Aid Negroes In Professional School

Raleigh, April 5 (AP)—Provision that "qualified members of the Negro race" be given allotments of state money to defray their expenses at professional colleges "to be introduced in the North Carolina legislature today.

The measure, it was explained by Representative Brawley, of Durham, would take care of such cases as the suit of T. R. Hocutt, a negro, for permission to enter the University of North Carolina.

Brawley and Murphy, of Rowan, sent in the bill.

The proposal would make any negro, pending further development of state-supported institutions of higher learning for negroes, eligible for an allotment of state funds that could present a certificate of admission from any "grade A" professional school which he could lawfully enter.

The sum of state money to be allotted would be determined by the state superintendent of public instruction and would equal the per student cost to the state of students in professional schools supported

by the state wholly for white persons.

Hocutt recently lost a fight in Durham superior court for a writ of mandamus to force the University of North Carolina to admit him to its school of pharmacy. The case will be appealed to the supreme court. Hocutt's attorneys announced.

Raleigh, N. C. Times

April 7, 1933

LEGISLATURE WASTING TIME FOOLING WITH HOCUTT CASE

We think the courts can be relied upon to take care effectively of such matters as the attempt of the Durham negro who recently brought an action by mandamus to compel the University to admit him as a student to the School of Pharmacy. When the cause came on to be heard before Judge Barnhill, it went off on the point of a more or less technical fault in the pleadings, and the plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court.

The matter standing thus, there is less than no reason for the Legislature to pass the bill introduced into the House to provide for graduates of negro higher institutions of learning in the State tuition fees, etc., to pursue their professional studies elsewhere. If the State has in fact an obligation to provide these professional schools for negroes, it is a concern to be carried out in North Carolina and not by subsidy to enable attendance on foreign institutions.

We are aware of the logical difficulties confronting established State policy inherent in such a suit. Under the Civil War amendments to the Constitution of the United States, the plaintiff, if he presses on, has a strong position. Nevertheless, courts being what they are, they will find a way, even if the cause goes at length to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Courts are supposed to be made up of scholarly jurists living in the rarified atmosphere of the law as it is written in statutes subservient to the constitutions. They do not work out that way. Even the Supreme Court of the United States, supposedly the most independent tribunal on earth, has an ear attuned to popular sentiment. When it comes to such matters as this of Hocutt's, even it can do a bit of side-stepping that would have shamed James J. Corbett at the height of his boxing ability.

Our own court is no less adroit. Many of its decisions have been clearly dictated by the temblors recorded by its seismograph of popular opinion. It can handle such cases as that from Durham to the Queen's taste, and the Federal courts, unless they reverse a policy of generations, will follow suit.

TRIBUNE

Elkin, N.C.

MAR 23 1933

Looking For Trouble

Raymond Hocutt, Durham negro has applied for admission to the pharmaceutical courses at the University of North Carolina, and has been refused. It is understood that the negro's attorney intends to test the case in the courts of North Carolina and the United States.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is backing Hocutt, not so much because the Durham negro sees at Chapel Hill the best avenue of approach to the knowledge he seeks, but because the refusal, which was anticipated, offers the best opportunity and vehicle for stirring up a stink.

The white and colored citizens of North Carolina get along well together, as long as they are left to work out their own problems. It has always been thus and always will be. It is when firebrands from the outside insinuate their way into the minds and purposes of Tar Heel negroes, that trouble begins.

Occasionally there is apparent discrimination between the races, but the straight-thinking colored citizens of this state know that in the end the books are balanced, and they are not allowed to suffer.

Hocutt would hardly feel at home in a University class room, nor would his advancement in his chosen line of work be noticeably greater there than at any one of a dozen places he could go for instruction. He is allowing himself to be made into a tool for his own destruction among his neighbors, and to curb the growing favor and respect of the white man for his colored friend and neighbor.

Negro leaders in the state see this and deplore it. Dr. James E. Shepard, president of North Carolina College for Negroes, is one of them. It is hoped that those interested will listen to his counsel and advice.

Theoretically a negro tax payer is entitled to equal consideration at any tax-supported institution, but theories cannot always be followed out and put into workable practice. In all kindness it can be said that this is a case in point.

Chief of Police Sets Up Law of His Own: Violates Statute

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Despite the fact that the state of Ohio has a civil rights law which provides that citizens should not be segregated, the chief of police in this city has nullified that legislative provision to suit his own personal prejudices.

Recently a cabaret was opened here by one of Columbus' leading business men and its doors were thrown open to all citizens alike. Many of the white citizens of the town patronized the resort and mingled freely with people of our race.

This information was given the chief of police, who immediately ordered the cabaret raided for no reason other than to vent his personal prejudice.

"God didn't intend the races to mix," he said, "and as long as I am head of the police department white and colored will be separated."

The white patrons ignored the

chief's segregation policy by poking fun at his raid. When the wagon backed up to the cabaret it was the occasion for much jollification among the nightlifers. They razed the police and criticized the chief in no uncertain terms.

Columbus is regarded as the most vicious town in Ohio in its policy of segregation. Plans are under way to get an injunction against the police department for conducting raids in violation of the civil rights law.

NO JIM CROW AT OHIO STATE, SAYS PREXY

COLUMBUS, O.—The Gillespie resolution to investigate alleged jim crow at Ohio State University and complaint of Miss Doris Weaver, a student, was killed in the state legislature recently.

This action followed a statement by President George W. Rightmire, white, that no racial discrimination existed in dormitories, classes, gymnasium or swimming pools.

His statement in part before the House Committee taken down by Geraldyn Freeland, N.A.A.C.P. secretary, follows.

President Rightmire said: "I would like to say to the committee and friends, colored and white, my knowledge of O.S.U. (Ohio State University) begins back in 1894 when as a student I sat in class with colored boys. As a professor in the college of law for 23 years I think not a year passed without colored boys in class. I counted them among my friends. Personally, that is my relation to the colored people—very friendly—always friendly—there was no reason why I should have been otherwise.

No Policy of Discrimination
As far as the institution is con-

cerned, I have known the policies of the institution all of these years. I know that there is no policy of discriminating in any respect at the institution. I know that. The colored student has been admitted to all the class rooms. There have been no questions and no reasons for questions. They have had the run of the laboratory, of the library, and when they made the Ohio Union for men, the colored men came in, along with the white. Colored women are admitted to Pomerene Hall. They go and feel free and to my knowledge nobody ever raises the question about the rights of the colored boy and girl on the campus. A few years ago you built the natatorium for the girls. The colored girls were admitted with the classes and the same thing was in practice in the pool for men.

WHAT IS JUSTICE?

Cleveland Guide
(An Editorial)

2-1-33

Is justice a thing that is influenced by personal wishes, and prejudice, or is it a thing that is guaranteed in the statutes? After learning of the leniency granted by Judge Frank C. Phillips, to a restaurant manager who had been found guilty of discriminating against a Negro in his restaurant, an act that is a violation of section 12940, Ohio code, and carries with it a penalty, we are wondering if justice has acquired a new meaning.

Cleveland, Ohio

We are satisfied with the statement of one who heard the case that the defendant admitted that his restaurant discriminates against Negroes. We are satisfied that Judge Phillips heard that evidence, in view of the fact that he chose to impose a fine of \$50. and cost. But it seems too much for a white man to pay a fine, just because he did not want to show "full enjoyment of the accommodations" to a "nigger".

A few years ago another local judge saw fit to grant leniency to a white defendant who had denied a member of our group his constitutional rights. But The Cleveland Guide did not forget that judge at election time, and he went down to defeat.

Of what benefit is the enactment of a law if it is simply to record crime, and carries no punishment? Must the taxpayers bear the expense of making them, the legislature undergo trying obstacles to enact them, and posterity hold them in holy esteem, only for some judge to record their use and suspend their effectiveness?

In the face of this strange procedure — yet not strange in the realm of prejudice, against Negroes — we would ask, what is justice?

STATE SUPREME COURT HEARS OHIO UNIVERSITY CASE

COLUMBUS, O.—Argument on the exclusion of Miss Doris Weaver, senior student at Ohio State University from a home management practice house on the campus, was made before the Supreme Court here Friday by Attorneys Charles White, Harry E. Davis, Selmo C. Glenn, Charles Warfield and Clayborne George. In its answer, the university contends that it is no segregation to put Miss Weaver on one side of the house and the white girl students in the other side, although normally the double houses have six girl students on each side.

Ohio State University Ordered By Supreme Court To Admit Negro

COLUMBUS, O.—The Ohio Supreme Court on February 1 granted an alternative writ of mandamus against Ohio State University ordering the admission of Miss Doris Weaver, senior student in home economics to the home management house in connection with her work in home economics. The writ was filed with the Supreme Court by lawyers retained by the Cleveland branch and the New York office of the N. A. A. C. P. Miss Weaver is a resident of Cleveland.

Senior students in home economics are required to reside in the home management house on the campus for six weeks and actually manage the home. Twelve girls live together in the house for the period. Miss Weaver registered for the residence last fall, but was denied admission to the house this quarter when her turn came to move in. President George Rightmire of the university, in defending the exclusion of Miss Weaver said he "didn't think colored people wanted that kind of association with white people." Last year the university successfully excluded Miss Wilhelmina Styles from the house by passing the buck back and forth between the president's office and the office of the director of home economics, until it was too late for her to be admitted.

Ohio colored people claim that Pres. Rightmire was behind the move which ousted Dr. Herbert Adolphus Miller, professor of sociology at the university, from his chair several years ago because Dr. Miller advocated complete equality between the races and refused to halt dancing between students in his sociology classes. Those at Wilberforce University when the two groups held interracial discussions.

The attorneys who filed the writ for the N. A. A. C. P. and Miss Weaver were Clayborne George and Charles W. White, Harry E. Davis and Selmo C. Glenn, all of Cleveland; and Charles W. Warfield of Columbus.

Ohio Supreme Court Still Considering Doris Weaver Case

COLUMBUS, O., Mar. 16.—The Ohio Supreme Court still has the case of Miss Doris Weaver under consideration, although it heard arguments more than two weeks ago. Attorneys for Miss Weaver, headed by Charles White of Cleveland, and all retained by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are hopeful that the court will rule in their client's favor. Miss Weaver was barred from the home management house at Ohio State University. The court then ordered her admitted, but attorneys for the university filed an answer contending that the proposal to segregate Miss Weaver in one section of the house was not a denial of her rights. The hearing two weeks ago was on this point. The attorneys are serving without fee in the case and the expenses are being borne by the Columbus branch of the N. A. A. C. P., which has contributed \$32, by the Cleveland branch, which has paid \$82, and by the national office of the N. A. A. C. P., which has given \$50.

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Ohio Girl Loses Segregation Case

COLUMBUS, Ohio—(ANP)—The Ohio State Supreme Court ruled against Miss Doris Weaver of Cleveland, last Wednesday, denying that the refusal of University of Ohio authorities to permit her to live with white students in the home management house was a denial of educational advantages or privileges.

OHIO'S GREATEST SIN

It does not seem possible that the Supreme Court of Ohio, a state with a Civil Rights law, a northern state with liberal thinkers, with early abolitionists, would resort to a decision such as was handed down in the Doris Weaver case. Such a decision placed Ohio in the same boat as Alabama and Georgia. Not only is the decision a serious thing, considering the foregoing conditions, but it is a slap in the face for the colored taxpayers who help the institution, as well as the Supreme Court itself. We shall remember Florence Allen, a resident of Cleveland, who helped render the decision. But we cannot let things stand as they are. The case must go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

TRENTON, N. J.

TIMES

APR 9 1933

SEGREGATION IN OHIO

The Trenton Board of Education which has had to go to court to defend the separation of white and colored pupils in their use of the Central High School swimming pool, will be interested in a segregation case recently pending in Ohio. A Negro co-ed at the Ohio State University was denied the privilege of living in the home economics management house with the white students. The young woman fought her case up to the Supreme Court of Ohio. That court holds that no right to education or degrees is denied her, only a social privilege, and refuses a mandamus against the university trustees.

Commenting on the decision, the Dallas (Texas) News declares that segregation "is not sectional, but evident all over the world where dissimilar races come in general contact" and adds that "isolation should serve as a stimulus to pride in racial development. But people of all colors being human, it rouses animosity instead."

The New Jersey Supreme Court apparently disagrees with the Ohio view, but an appeal to the Court of Errors is still to be heard.

TRENTON N. J. ADVERTISER

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Apply For Rehearing

In the Case of Negro Girl

Barred by

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

From Living in the University Cottage

Cleveland, O., April 24.—Application for rehearing in the Doris Weaver case was filed in the Ohio supreme court here April 15th by Charles W. White and other attorneys acting for the N. A. A. C. P. on behalf of Miss Weaver.

Last month the court denied Miss Weaver a writ of mandamus to compel university authorities to admit her to residence in the home management practice house at Ohio State university on the same basis as other girls. The house is a double one with space for six girls to live on each side. The girls live and manage the house together as one of the required courses for seniors in the department of home economics. The university offered to let Miss Weaver occupy one whole section of the house by herself, but not with other girls. The court held that this plan was no denial of Miss Weaver's rights and that the court could not order the "social intermingling" of the races. The decision of the court cited many old cases arising largely in states having jim crow schools by law.

The application for re-hearing de-

clares that the question of social relations was not an issue in the action, that the court's ruling left the door wide open for many other race and color distinctions in all phases of university life, that the requirements of the course were for girls to carry on this experiment together and that the educational objective could not be attained by carrying it on alone. The application says also that the court's decision reintroduces into Ohio law the "well-worn and generally discredited doctrine that separate but equal accommodations on the basis of race or color violate no fundamental right of the person thus discriminated against."

Miss Weaver, meanwhile, has been notified that since she could not get the practice course at Ohio State, her application to teach in the state of Texas has been denied. She will have no job upon her graduation. Last week, also, Miss Weaver was declared by university authorities to be one of four Cleveland students who won places on the honor list of the college of agriculture for the winter quarter.

Ohio Legislative Group Approves State U. Bill

COLUMBUS, O., June 1.—The codes committee of the Ohio legislature has approved the bill of Representative Chester Gillespie which would prohibit the trustees of Ohio State University from making any rules discriminating between students of the university on the basis of race, color or creed. Messrs. Clayborne George and Charles W. White of Cleveland appeared before the committee last week. The bill is the outgrowth of the Doris Weaver case in which the university barred Miss Weaver from residence in a practice cottage in home economics because of her color.

NO MORE JIM CROW AT OHIO STATE

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—The codes committee of the Ohio Legislature has approved the bill of Representative Chester Gillespie which would prohibit the trustees of the Ohio State from enacting laws or rules which would discriminate against colored students. The bill is the outgrowth of the Doris Weaver case in which the university barred Miss Weaver from the residence in a practice cottage in home economics because of her color.

Colored College Black Disfranchisement Women Protest

University Action

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13.—(By Karlana Stewart for ANP)—The Cleveland branch of the National Association of College Women addressed a protest to the president and board of trustees of Ohio State university this week, in which they deplored the action of that school in raising a bar against Miss Doris Weaver in the new celebrated case, in which Miss Weaver was excluded from the home economic practice home.

The letter said in part: "As citizens of Ohio and as college trained women we deeply regret that the decision of the Ohio Supreme court not only sustains the rule of discrimination based solely on color and race, but opens wide the door for an application of such an unjust rule to practically every phase of life at the university."

"We are informed by competent authority that the course in Home Economics 627 is valueless when practiced alone. Moreover we can easily see that such would be the case from the official description of the course."

"To us the Weaver case marks a distinctly backward step for Ohio. If our information is correct no student objected to Miss Weaver's enrollment in the course the same as other persons. It smacks of the ridiculous to say that a single Negro girl, being such, may occupy space intended for six persons and thereby deprive a maximum of five other students of the right to share the course. The injustice is further emphasized by the fact that the press informs us that Miss Weaver was an honor student and the added fact that her application to teach in the state has been rejected because she does not have credit for the laboratory course."

"We understand that the rule complained of originated with the head of the School of Home Economics, and that your respective position in the matter are that of affirming the rule thus made. We believe that at your next meeting you should disaffirm any such rule and, pursuant to the broad powers

given to you by the statute, adopt a rule expressly forbidding discrimination on account of race, creed or color at the university. Indeed, we so petition you. No other course is consistent with the history or honor of Ohio. "Thoughtful people will applaud such a rule; and the thoughtless and prejudiced among us have never failed to acquiesce in and follow uncompromising liberal leadership."

Discrimination - 1933

Black Funk And White Funk

Beach in patch
Negroes down in Lincoln county, and particularly near Stroud, must be of a very unsanitary type, if one is to reach sane conclusions regarding Senate Bill No. 347, introduced and passed in the senate by State Senator William Sowards of Stroud. While the bill received its just burial in the House, after slipping through the Senate, we trust the Negroes in Senator Soward's district will look upon this very unsanitary gentleman with eyes of caution the next time he runs for office. *H-29-33*

Senate Bill No. 347, introduced in the upper house by Senator Sowards, while couched in language calculated to stir prejudice in the minds of a lot of shallow-minded whites, is in reality an attempt on the part of the school book trust to sell more books. Second-hand books are cutting too deeply into the profits of the book octopus. The Negro was shunted into the picture as a smoke screen to hide the real motives squirming behind the scenes.

The startling thing about Senator Soward's ill-fated bill was that it sought to prevent second-hand text books once used by Negroes, to be sold to white persons. By implication, the bill, however, provides that it is all right for second-hand text books used by whites to be sold to Negroes. This apparent inconsistency, however, is perhaps the point of assassininity where Senator Soward's Bill would have been unconstitutional. If the bill had passed it would have been discriminatory in that it prohibited Negroes the profits to be secured in selling second-hand books to whites while permitting whites to sell their second-hand books to Negroes.

"Sanitary" Soward first wants all second-hand school books fumigated under the direction of the board of health, and he very positively would forbid the shipping in of books from states where mixed schools exist, for fear, we presume, his olfactory nerves might not detect black funk after it had gotten mixed with white funk.

Beginning at section five of the bill and following it to section nine, the bill reads as follows:

"SECTION 5. Each used book must be thoroughly fumigated and disinfected under the direction of the State Health Department at least once prior to the time same is offered for sale or used and such other additional times as the State Health Department may direct before it can be sold or used by school children.

"SECTION 6. No text book that has ever been used by a Negro can be resold to a white person and dealers who sell second-hand books must maintain separate departments for new books and also separate second-hand Negro and white book departments and so label second-hand books "For Negroes" and "For Whites." No second-hand, surplus, or used books shall be sold to school children used by them in the State of Oklahoma that have been imported either directly or indirectly for a State, county or city school district that does not maintain separate schools for Negroes and white children and each sale of said books having been procured from such mixed school districts shall be considered a separate offense.

"SECTION 7. Each second-hand school book dealer or book exchange in the State of Oklahoma shall keep for the public's examination and also file between the fifteenth and twenty-fifth of September of each year with the State Department of Public Health in the State of Oklahoma a sworn statement showing a complete record of all second-hand books purchased or exchanged during the year in the State of Oklahoma, and this record shall

Oklahoma.
indicate from whom each book was purchased or secured with (white) or (colored) after each name and to whom each book was traded or sold with (white) or (colored) after each name together with last date the book sold or traded was thoroughly fumigated, and shall furnish to the Secretary of State on or before August 25 of each year surety bond guaranteeing compliance with this law in the sum of (\$1,000.00) One Thousand Dollars.

"SECTION 8. PENALTIES; And violation of the provisions of this Act shall be punishable by a fine of \$100.00 for the first offense and \$500.00 for the second offense

ATTORNEY GENERAL MUST ACT

ATTORNEY General Schnader should welcome the opportunity to join with the parents in the Berwyn segregated school case.

The Attorney General has ordered a hearing to determine whether or not he will join as a party complainant. This procedure is necessary because the County Court has decided that the suit will not be heard unless the Attorney General is joined. THE TRIBUNE believes the court is dodging behind a technicality which under the circumstances is, to say the least, unfair. **The Attorney General has no choice in the matter under the ruling of the court, unless he is willing to permit 300 Pennsylvania children to remain out of school.** 2-2-33

The Berwyn school case is the worse which has ever occurred in Pennsylvania. For six months 300 Negro children have been denied the right to attend any school except a designated Jim Crow institution. The truant officials have failed to make any effort to force the issue. A court of law gives its approval to this disgraceful episode. In the face of these conditions certain Philadelphia judges are yelling their heads off about crime waves and brutal killings. There is no Director of Public Safety on earth who can cope with America's crime wave. It is rooted deep into the fibre of our souls. It is beaten into the minds of our children by the racial prejudices of stupid parents.

American white children are taught to persecute and disregard the rights of other citizens who are members of different racial groups. It is difficult under the circumstances to expect them after they are grown to respect the rights of other people. There is bound to be a plentiful crop of murderers, racketeers and gunmen. **Those who are trained not to respect the rights of weaker races cannot be considerate of the lives and property of others.** The school children at Berwyn can not but observe the unfair treatment and total disregard which their parents have for the rights of those 300 innocent Negro children.

Like all children they believe what their parents do is right. When they reach maturity

they will have very little tolerance for the rights of others. The school system is rotten in Pennsylvania. Mr. Schnader must act.

Negroes Barred From Chester High School

Jim Crow Tactics Thrust Down Throats of Graduates of Junior High, Separate High Schools Planned

PARENTS VIGOROUSLY OPPOSE MOVE Attorney General Answers Flock of Criticisms By Saying No More Postponements of Berwyn School Case Hearing

By JOSEPH H. RAINEY

Following close on the heels of the protest being made by the Bryn Mawr Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and parents of Negro school children in Easttown and Tredyffrin Townships, because children in the elementary school grades there have been ordered to attend a segregated school, parents and children of high school age in Chester are protesting because a segregated system has been inaugurated in the high school of Chester.

For many years the Negro citizens of Chester have tolerated segregated elementary schools. Three years ago they began to tolerate a segregated Junior High School. Last September, when the graduating class of the Junior High School was about to enter the Senior High School, a new and modern building, they were informed that because of the crowded condition of the building the Negro students would have to wait until February to enter.

When February came and the new class, along with the September class

of the Negro Junior High School, was ready to enter the Senior High School, they were again refused admission for the reason that there was no room for them. There is now a movement on foot to establish a Senior High School for the Negro students in Chester, the building to open next September.

Parents Fight Segregation
In the meantime the parents and students are fighting vigorously against any such move. There is no reason why the Negro students must be the ones not to attend the Senior High School, if it is overcrowded. As a matter of fact, another school should be provided, where both white and black, can attend and if they are seeking to give Negro teachers employment in high schools why not place the qualified ones in the school system according to their qualifications, permitting them to teach in mixed classes.

Schnader Answers Criticisms
In the meantime Attorney General William Schnader, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has answered the criticism cast at him in the TRIBUNE and a flock of protest letters, including one from Floyd L. Logan, president of the Educational Equality League, because he has permitted the Berwyn School case to be postponed on several occasions while almost 300 Negro elementary school students remain out of school classes. He has set Thursday, March 2nd as a definite date for the airing of the Main Line segregation issue.

Mr. Schnader has notified interested parties that the case will be postponed no more under any conditions.

Letter Reaches Pinchot
A letter was also written to Governor

Gifford Pinchot by Mr. Logan in which the Attorney General was criticized for his laxity in the case. It was stated in Mr. Logan's letter to the Attorney General that no efforts have been made by the school boards of Easttown and Tredyffrin Townships to compel the Negro children to attend school, despite the fact that they have not attended classes since last June, because they are aware that the unsettled question as to their legal right to attend the mixed school would arise.

The question most prevalent in the public's mind at this time is whether or not Schnader will rule that he become a complainant in the case. At the first court trial of the case the court ruled that the Attorney General of the State must become a party complainant in the case for it to be legal.

To Rule on Case's Worth
Rumors had it that Mr. Schnader had already made up his mind to give the parents the run around and finally refuse to become a party complainant. However so much pressure has been brought to bear during the past week that it is said the Attorney General is prepared to listen to the case for what it is worth and to rule on it accordingly.

While this legal battle continues the little tots in the two townships, who have been refused admittance in the new \$250,000 school building in Berwyn which was paid for with the taxpayers money, continued to learn what they can from their parents and friends. Huddled in home made classrooms, in different homes, the children learn their three R's. At the same time the teachers in the old school building which the school boards so graciously turned over to the Negro children and teachers, sit and discuss the latest fashions, latest plays, latest books—and best of all, as far as they are concerned—they draw pay checks, each and every month.

It is said that a large delegation of the parents will leave in busses on March 2nd for Harrisburg to attend the hearing.

Jail Man For Sitting On First Theatre Floor

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Fletcher on entering this theatre which is a one price house, took a seat on the first floor. Soon after seating himself he was accosted by an usher who told him he would have to move to another part of the theatre. He was told he could not sit where he was because of his color.

Called "Smart Colored Man"

When Fletcher refused to move the usher, who represented himself as the manager, told him he would have him arrested if he did not move. When Fletcher still remained seated, a police officer was brought in, who placed him under arrest. He was charged with disorderly conduct and taken to the Paul and Ruan sts. police station, where he was slated and held until midnight because he at first refused to sign a peace bond.

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Seek Legal Advice

Mrs. Carrie M. Thompson, 4724 Hawthorne st., and one of the officers of the "Committee of Forty", an organization for the protection of the rights of Negroes of Frankford, sought legal advice on the matter and Mr. Alexander in turn communicated with Richard F. Bergsett, manager of the theatre.

Mr. Bergsett with one of his agents, a Mr. Fishman, came to the offices of Mr. Alexander and in the presence of Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Claude Thompson and Mr. Alexander, apologized to Fletcher and stated that it was not the policy of the Frankford Theatre or the Roosevelt Theatre, 4739 Frankford ave., which is also under the supervision of the Publix Paramount Corporation, to discriminate against anyone on account of race or color. Bergsett also offered to make some adjustment with Fletcher for the humiliation he suffered.

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Negroes Snubbed By Electric Co. At Movie Stars' Reception

Muse Not in Group

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Last Monday a TRIBUNE representative went to see Mr. Burns to obtain "press courtesies", believing Clarence Muse, Negro motion picture star, was with the group of stars. A telephone operator, after learning the reporter's mission, referred him to Mr. Scholl. On looking at the reporter's card Scholl refused to see the reporter. The latter then requested that Mr. Burns be informed that he was there but this was refused. Scholl's secretary returned to his office and informed him that the reporter wanted to see Mr. Burns if he would not see him.

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THE TRIBUNE urges its readers therefore, to stand behind Representative Hart in this proposed amendment, in order to assure its passage. School teachers particularly should assist in this movement, because the sole purpose of this amendment is to guarantee the Negro school teachers equal opportunity with other school teachers in the Pennsylvania school system.

Parents In Berwyn School Fight Defy Threats Of Arrest

By Ray O. Light

Though threats of arrest and jail in their stand against discrimination," terms face them, Negro parents of East-town and Tredyffrin paid no heed to the orders of the joint school board of the two townships last week that they return their children to school. Alexander, they did not enroll in the Instead they followed the advice of mixed schools.

their attorney Raymond Pace Alexander and defied the school board. For fifteen months these parents have refused to permit their children to attend schools that have been especially designated for Negroes.

Several changes have been made by the school board since school closed last June, principally the replacing of Negro teachers with white ones.

This, however, has made no difference to the parents who insist that they care not whether the teachers be white or Negro so long as their children are permitted to attend schools that are open to all other children.

Wilmer K. Groff, superintendent of the schools, claims that half of the parents objected to Negro teachers last year while the other half favored them.

Groff Mistaken

In denying this Maceo Hubbard, associate counsel, said last Friday:

"The parents have never been opposed to Negro teachers. What they are against is discriminating against the children. They don't care whether they have white or Negro teachers so long as their children are permitted to attend the same schools or other children."

Last year children living in Cedar Hollow were assigned to the old Berwyn School, one of the segregated schools. Ten of these children were assigned to the Salem School, a mixed school, last Thursday, and returned to their classes.

Thirteen Negro children entered the Mt. Pleasant School, which is for Negroes, last Thursday, but a large number of this thirteen are wards of the Women's Christian Alliance of Philadelphia and were taken to school without the consent of Dr. M. E. T. Coppin, executive secretary of the Alliance. On hearing of the same, Dr. Coppin had the children withdrawn.

"I would not do anything contrary to the sentiment of the Negro parents on

the Main Line," Dr. Coppin stated, "and I am in full accord with them."

Parents Stand Together

One Negro child was assigned to the Stratford School and seven to the New Berwyn School, but on advice of Mr. Alexander, they did not enroll in the mixed schools.

Alexander said the parents do not intend to stand for any division and are prepared to continue the fight they even waged for the past 15 months, even if they have to spend time in jail.

Groff said the board is willing to accept the eight children assigned to mixed schools at this time and to consider separate applications of others, but that Negro children's applications will not be considered collectively.

Representatives of the International Labor Defense endeavored to stir up sentiment in the communities the day school opened by holding corner meetings, but there was no disorder.

Organizations Join Fight

Various organizations were called upon Sunday by the Philadelphia Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners to join forces in the fight. Francis Fisher Kane is honorary chairman of this organization and Saul Waldbaum chairman.

Letters signed by Saul Carson, of the organization, were sent to Governor Pinchot, Attorney General Schnader, James N. Rule, superintendent of Public Instruction, and the joint school board.

In the letters the organization vigorously protested against what it termed "Jim Crowism" in the two townships. It protested especially against the lack of action by State officials, particularly in the office of Schnader and Rule.

The organization asked white parents in the two townships to take their children out of school and keep them out until the Negro children were admitted to the mixed schools.

A Political Prisoners organization will sponsor a meeting on September 20th at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, at which a joint conference of various organizations will be formed and action planned.

The organizations invited are the N.

A. A. C. P., American Civil Liberties Union, Pennsylvania Civil Liberties Committee, Educational Equality League and the International Labor Defense.

Segregation of Chester Pupils Brings Protest

Citizens Threaten Legal Action As School Board Shunts 23 Negroes

CHESTER, Pa.—Legal steps may be taken by the Negro Citizens' League of Chester in an effort to force the Chester school directors to admit 23 Negro students to the Chester High school.

The students, all 11th grade pupils, refused to report to the 11th grade classes at the new Frederick Douglass Junior High School at the opening of the public schools last Thursday. The students have not returned to school yet.

Recently the school board ruled that in view of the crowded condition of the Chester High School that the 23 Negro 11th grade students attend classes at the Douglass School, which is the new building recently erected in the Negro section of the city.

The league protests against plans for a separate high school for Negro students. The school board denies this and states that the necessary move at this time is taken as an economic measure and to relieve unnecessary overcrowding of the high school building, which would necessitate a "stagger" system of classes if the Negro students attend the high school.

A protest meeting was held in the auditorium of the John Watts Elks Lodge on August 31, when it was decided that Dr. J. Hume Miller, president of the Negro Citizens School League and his followers send their children to the senior high school. This was done and admission was refused and they were told to go to the Douglass school. Instead they left for their homes where they have been since. Attorney Raymond Pace Alexander will probably represent the league in action against the school board.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. RECORD

SEP 1 1933 NEGROES SEND PLEA TO PINCHOT IN ROW

Fight Segregation of Children in Easttown-Tredyffrin Schools.

By JOSEPH A. RAINEY

Governor Pinchot was asked yesterday in a telegram from the Negro Educational Equality League of Philadelphia to study the Easttown-Tredyffrin townships' segregated school case and force school directors of the townships to admit Negro and white children to the same schools.

The communication, signed by Floyd L. Logan, president of the league, accused Attorney General William A. Schnader of side-tracking the issue for the past year.

In speaking of the situation, which has kept more than 200 Negro children out of school since June, 1932, Logan said:

"On Level With Alabama."

"The crisis has reached a stage which obviously calls for State intervention. The condition puts Pennsylvania on a level with Alabama in its sheer audacity and inhuman cruelty."

Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia attorney, who has been representing the parents of the Negro children, said yesterday that parents are prepared to continue the fight they have waged for 15 months.

"If these children are not permitted to enroll in the same schools with white children next week, they will continue to remain out of the classrooms and will learn what they can from the parent teachers who taught them in household school rooms last year," said Alexander.

Schnader Reply Awaited.

In the meantime the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County awaits an answer by the Attorney General to petitions filed in behalf of the parents by Alexander early last month.

The petitions asked the Court to compel Schnader to enter mandamus proceedings in behalf of the Negro children in the two townships. The answer must be filed by September 26.

Members of the joint school board of education designated separate schools for whites and Negroes in June, 1932. Negro parents refused to allow their children to enroll in the schools set aside for them.

The Chester County Court ruled that Schnader must become a complainant in the case for it to be considered.

Chester School League To Take Fight To Court NAACP Will Lend Aid in Drive on Segregation of High School Students

With the aid of the Philadelphia and State Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the citizens of Chester will put up a strenuous fight against the beginnings of public school segregation unearthed there last week.

The first move of major proportions was a mass meeting held there last night (Wednesday) with prominent speakers urging definite action in the matter. Among those who spoke were Attorney Herbert E. Millen, who has been retained to carry the case by the parents; Dean Jesse Holmes, Swarthmore; Robert W. Bagnall, head of the Pennsylvania State N. A. A. C. P., Rev. L. W. Stanford and Dr. J. Hume Miller.

In speaking of the case in which Negro students of the eleventh grade were segregated to a building erected in the Negro community and not allowed to attend the Chester High School, Attorney Millen said that he felt that a definite wrong had been committed and that if the right legal steps are taken "something can be done about it."

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TWO phases of the ignoble Berwyn school tragedy stand boldly out to the shame of Pennsylvania. One is the wilful, unlawful denial of the Constitutional rights of children to attend school without proscription, and the other an ignorant, debasing insult to the intelligence of every Negro in the State by implying that Negroes do not want Negro teachers.

In the first part, the State's entire system of justice stands indicted before the bar of common sense and fair play because it has allowed a group of selfish prejudiced white people to make a joke of the whole educational set-up in our land. From the lax Attorney General, who has done something akin to hoodwinking the clear-cut case from beginning to end, to the local courts which would summon the parents who refuse to send their children to the separate school—all stand indicted.

As bad as that is, however, the other implication stands just as boldly out and is, as a matter of fact, just as damnable to Negroes in general as the denial of the rights of these children to comfortably, peacefully, attend school just as the children of other taxpayers and voters. The implication that Negroes do not believe in Negro school teachers and that when a Negro school teacher is placed that means segregation to Negroes.

Nothing has ever been so far from the truth! Negroes believe in Negro school teachers. They believe and maintain that they are as capable as any other people of teaching and leading when the training has been the same. And the removal of the Negro teachers from the school to which Negro parents in Berwyn would not send their children and replacing them with white ones does not mean a thing except that the board there perhaps has more willing abettors to its crime.

It does not mean, as has been proved by Negro parents there, that the segregated school will be accepted because white teachers now draw salaries that rightfully belong to Negro teachers; rather, it means that what Negroes are fighting for in education is a square deal for both Negro teacher and pupil. What is a slam to one is a slam to the other; and the denial of opportunity to the student handicaps the future teacher. Their lots are inseparable.

Negroes in Pennsylvania should stand up under the glorious banner being held aloft by these pioneers at Berwyn. They should rally in legions strong to help show these Mainline bigots that both phases of this shameful plot are distasteful to them. That nothing short of what is fair and square and the common right under the law will be accepted. Too long have certain types of white people labored under the illusion that Negroes feel that anything is better than their own.

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Swarthmore College, Advocate Of Better Race Relations, Rejects Negro Scholarship Student

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This is substantiated by a recent happening at Swarthmore College, aristocratic institution of learning, where they hold Institutes of Race Relations and where learned anthropologists give brilliant lectures to mixed audiences on "Race Mixture as the only solution of our Race Problem in the United States". But that's in the summer.

Out to this grand old school from West Philadelphia High went George Francis Arnold, 17, with a scholastic rating of 91.54, having stood sixth in a total of 393. At West Philadelphia High he had been chosen as chairman of the Student Tribunal, and so well did he stand with the faculty of that school that the group recommended him for the open scholarship at Swarthmore. Among those who had no fear that he would contaminate their Alma Mater were Instructors William Roberts and Miss Ethel Boyt.

Color Barrier

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even-featured face which had the sheer audacity to be warmly brown. So he was told that the student-body would have to vote on whether he could "enter to learn and go forth to serve".

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The meeting was addressed by the head of the committee, Francis Fisher Kane; Floyd L. Logan, president of the Educational Equality League; Raymond Pace Alexander, who has handled cases, and Saul Cayton, of the Committee.

The meeting went officially on record as urging Governor Pinchot and his Attorney General William A. Schnader, to act at once in an effort to keep Negro children of the section from having to remain out of school during the present and following terms. The case now has, in addition to these two organizations, the support of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, American Civil Liberties Union, the Civil Liberties Committee, and the Educational Equality League.

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Discrimination - 1933

Pennsylvania

Dartmouth Openly Accepts Rejected Swarthmore Student

Swarthmore stood firm in its decision not to admit George Francis Arnold, brilliant West Philadelphia honor student, but Dartmouth College has come through splendidly with a one year scholarship for the youngster and he has gone up to Hanover, New Hampshire, to begin his year's work. The Dartmouth scholarship is in addition to a gift of three hundred dollars which was given by a man "who did not want his name divulged."

In announcing the fact that his son had been given a scholarship at the New England college, Rev. Benjamin A. Arnold, 2036 Morris st., said that he hoped that nothing would be said or done to embarrass either President Aydelotte of Swarthmore, or the new dean of men, Dr. Harold Edwin Speight, who were not, according to Rev. Arnold, opposed to his son's entering Swarthmore College. Rev. Arnold said that neither the faculty nor the student body resented the possible presence of young Arnold, and therefore whatever opposition there was came from the school's Board of Managers.

Dartmouth was founded one hundred and sixty-four years ago by some of the best American blood imaginable and was originally intended for the education of Indian children. Some of this good old Yankee stock must be still present. Swarthmore was founded in 1869, a hundred years later, by the "liberal" or Hicksite body of the Society of Friends, and among the subjects now taught there is the "Bible".

Rev. Arnold said that he did not know anything about the approach made at Dartmouth, except that he received a letter from the school president saying that George had received a scholarship. In the meantime it is rumored that the Swarthmore objection rested largely in the fact that white girls attend the school. Dartmouth is not co-educational.

Berwyn Sends 4 To Jail In School Fight Parents Refuse to Pay Small Fine for Op- posing Jim Crow

Another Gets Term

BERWYN, Pa.—Andrew Hearn, Walter Harrison, Virgil Hearn and Charles Shepard, were released from jail Monday morning after serving a five-day sentence for violating the truancy law by keeping their children out of the school for Negroes only.

Charles Miller, another parent, started to serve a similar sentence on Saturday morning.

Refused to Pay Fees

The parents were sentenced by Justice of the Peace Richard Warren in Devon, on October 10. Nine parents were arraigned but five

discharged when Virgil Hearn they testified that their children were either above the school age, below it, or attending school in Philadelphia.

The four found guilty were fined \$2 and costs. They refused to pay the fines and were given five days to file an appeal. They were jailed when Raymond Pace Alexander, counsel for the parents, failed to act.

Twelve Others Fined

On October 12, twelve parents in Tredyffrin township were given hearing before Justice of the Peace A. M. McQuinston, in Berwyn, on the same charges and fined. They too, refused to pay their fine and were given five days to do so or else face five days in jail. As yet none of these parents have been jailed.

The legal battle has been carried on by the Bryn Mawr branch of the N. A. A. C. P., whose forces have now been supplemented by the national office. The court fight will be continued with Raymond Pace Alexander in charge.



Virgil Hearn

FRESH FIGHT IS LAUNCHED IN SCHOOL CASE

National Office of N. A. A. C. P. Takes Free Charge

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the request of the Bryn Mawr branch of the N. A. A. C. P., the national office of the association has stepped into full charge of the fight against the school segregation at Berwyn, Pa.

For eighteen months the Bryn Mawr branch has carried on the fight alone and has had Raymond Pace Alexander as attorney. During that time they not only financed a legal fight in the courts, but held mass meetings in Philadelphia and in the towns along the Main Line, and took a delegation of 1550 parents and sympathizers in buses to Harrisburg to make a personal protest to Governor Pinchot and Attorney General William A. Schnader.

The parents and the branch have remained adamant in the refusal to consent to send their children to a jim-crow school and more than 200 pupils stayed out of classes the whole of the school year 1932-33. It was in June, 1932 that the township school board announced the completion of a \$250,000 school, but added that it would be for white children and that the colored children would have to continue to the old school.

When O. B. Cobb, president of the Bryn Mawr N. A. A. C. P., protested and served notice of a legal fight, the white newspapers of the Main Line carried editorials saying the Negroes were "badly advised" and were "raising the race issue." It intimated they ought to accept the segregation and be glad to get it.

Southerner Resigns

During the summer of 1933, Norman Greene, who had been president of the township school board, resigned. Greene came north from Tennessee and stated frequently that his main purpose on the school board was to introduce jim crow school "like we have down South."

During all these struggles, the Bryn Mawr branch held out, fighting every inch of the way. Mr.

Cobb writes:

"No one is contributing anything to the support of this case but this branch....It was our desire from the beginning to go alone, but now we are practically out of money....I am therefore writing this letter to ask the National Office to kindly take charge of the Berwyn school case at once."

A conference of the legal committees of the Bryn Mawr branch of the state N. A. A. C. P., the National Advancement for Colored People Association to protest from the New York office and Mr. Alexander will be called shortly to school children in Tredyffrin and Easttown Townships' schools will be held tomorrow night at Ardmore Baptist Church.

Elects Jail



Arrested for refusing to send child to the segregated school which Berwyn, Pa. authorities have established for the colored pupils they wish to keep out of their new school building. Charles Miller, above, refused to pay the fine and served a jail term instead as a gesture of protest. Several other of the parents were arrested for the same cause and elected jail in preference to contributing to the community's till.

NOV 13 1933

SEGREGATION PROTESTED

Mass-Meeting Tomorrow to Debate Bryn Mawr Ruling

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Approximately twenty Negro parents have been arrested since the opening of this year's term in the two townships when they refused to send their children to school under the segregation plan.

PAYING TO BE SEGREGATED

ANY Negro, who pays his money to attend a theatre which segregates him is saying that he believes he is inferior. He is paying his money to be insulted. He gives his consent to segregation—and more, he places a badge upon himself which proclaims to the world that he is stupid; that he does not value his American citizenship.

There are theatres downtown which refuse Negro equal accommodation. Colored citizens flock to them. Negroes should die rather than attend such theatres. Do not spend your money for inferior treatment and accept insults to your race is the way of a fool. It is bad enough to accept segregation which is forced upon one but when one sinks so low as to pay for it that one is past redemption.

And what is true of theatres is true of other business. Colored citizens should request equal advantages and identical treatment from those with whom they spend their money. In other words, refuse to spend your cash with those who do not cater to your trade.

The case of the Negro is helpless so long as he pays his money to be segregated. THE TRIBUNE calls upon its readers to show their racial pride, their manhood and womanhood by refusing to attend theatres which force them to any special section. If you are not good enough to sit anywhere, for God's sake stay away and maintain your self respect.

ATTY. GENERAL DEFENDANT IN BERWYN CASE

BERWYN, Pa.—Attorney-General William A. Schnader has been named defendant by Raymond Pace Alexander in the Berwyn school case, in an effort to force the state official to issue a mandamus against the township school boards to admit colored children to the schools.

The attorney-general in return has filed a motion to quash Alexander's suit on three points, on each of which Mr. Alexander avers that the state official is incorrect.

The Rev. Charles Shepherd of this community, who was one of five parents placed in the Chester County jail for fighting against the segregation or Jim Crowism in the Crowism in jail, pray tell me why jail. ow, if you don't have Jim written the following memoirs of his experience. "I am one of the first Negroes that has served time in jail for fighting segregation in the United States, and Pennsylvania has the honor of having that Negro; a citizen of Chester County, and a resident of Easttown and Tredyffrin townships for 40 years.

"I was sent to jail for fighting Jim Crowism and segregation in regard to our school. As far as I could see and learn, there is no segregation or Jim Crowism there. Now, if you don't have Jim Crowism in jail, pray tell me why do you want it in the schools?

90 Per Cent Pay Taxes.

"Ninety per cent of the Negroes in these two townships have bought or are buying their homes, and are taxpayers, and the whole amount that they pay does not amount to half as much as some of the white people pay personally, and yet the Negro pays in proportion as much as they do.

"I wonder if these tax payers have considered that \$4,500 of their money was spent in the last term of school, and no pupils have attended the school?

"I wonder if the state board of education knows that five Negroes went there the last term; four teachers and one caretaker, and drew their salary every month, and burned more or less than 35 tons of coal, besides the electric lights and water; and 225 Negro children running the streets and roads, and not a one in the school?

"There was a little change made in the teachers this year. They opened up with three white teachers, but did not change the caretaker.

"He's an Old Man"

"I am glad that they did not change him. He is an old man like myself, and was born here. I think one of the teachers has been away, but there are two teachers here now."

"I wonder if these taxpayers there is only one little 6- or 7-year-old Negro girl that was picked up from somewhere, I don't know, by one of our society Negro women, and this little Negro goes to the Jim Crow school, and the woman that keeps her sends her there. She is about like Judas was, that betrayed Christ for 30 pieces of silver."

"This case is still deadlocked, as far as I can see, but I think that the taxpayers and the board of education can stop it, if they will. Sending these parents to jail will not stop it."

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RECORD

NOV 28 1933

'Discrimination'

Editor of The Record:

Sir:—The Record of November 2 carried a short news story announcing that Germantown High School would not have a swimming team this year because of racial discrimination existing at the Germantown Y. M. C. A. The authorities there could not see their way clear to allow two Negroes the use of the Y's pool, because of their 2000 members who "would not tolerate Negro swimmers."

The National Association of Substitute Postoffice Employees in taking action on this matter decided to withdraw from the Y. M. C. A. and to no longer hold their membership meetings there. JULES SPLAVER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER

NOV 13 1933

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Bryn Mawr Ruling

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Segregation Of Candidates Brings Ban On Sports Team By Principal Of Gtn. High

By RANDY DIXON

Acting in an unprecedented manner,

Dr. Leslie Seeley, principal of Germantown High School, struck a vital blow

at segregation as practiced and fostered

in Philadelphia public schools when he

announced yesterday (Wednesday)

morning to a committee of five young

men that the swimming team at Ger-

mantown High School will be abandon-

ed because two Negro candidates were

not allowed to participate in the sport.

Dr. Seeley's action was precipitated

by the refusal of Mr. William H.

Crown, executive secretary of the Ger-

mantown Y. M. C. A., to permit the two

youths, William Jones of Winona ave.

near Morris, and Julian Childs, of Mc-

Callum st. near Haines, to use the

"Y" pool for practice as it was "against

the general custom although there was

no official rule denying any racial group

such privileges."

The situation was brought to Dr.

Seeley's attention by a committee com-

posed of Dr. William Warrick, Jr., Rev.

Frank B. Mitchell, Jr., J. Gordon

Baugh, 3rd, Joseph H. Rainey and W.

Randy Dixon, all residents of Ger-

mantown.

"There can be no alternative. I

will not sanction any phase of school

activity that imposes upon any student,

and while my action might prove re-

pulsive to certain elements and might

work a hardship upon the other mem-

bers of the swimming team, I state

frankly and fearlessly that the team

must be abandoned," said Dr. Seeley.

In direct contrast to his courageous

stand was the position taken by Mr.

Crown, the Y. M. C. A. executive, who

incidentally is supervising the develop-

ment of a Negro Y. M. C. A. in Ger-

mantown.

After parrying with the committee,

Mr. Crown finally altered a statement

he had made to them and admitted

that it was his own edict that pre-

vented the Negro boys from practic-

ing in the pool. When pressed furth-

er, he said, "The time for intermingl-

ing is not yet arrived and I won't go

into any controversy over the applica-

tion of Christian ethics by the Y. M.

C. A. If that is your mission the in-

terview is terminated. There is the

Southwest building set aside exclusiv-

ely for Negroes and I would like to

know of any other Y. M. C. A. in the

city that permits Negroes to use their

facilities."

He said further, under questioning,

the action was his own and did not

represent the executive committee of

the Germantown Y. M. C. A., but

that as a paid employee he would

bring it to their attention.

HYPOCRITICAL "FRIENDS"

B RILLIANT West Philadelphia High School graduate, George Francis Arnold, was nominated by hundreds of students, most of them white, for a scholarship at Swarthmore College.

When young George attempted to enter this exclusive Quaker institution he was met with the "suggestion" that he enroll elsewhere.

During the summer months there are interracial meetings at Swarthmore. Speakers come from far and near to preach the gospel of racial goodwill and the brotherhood of man. The president and many faculty members are pronounced in their belief that all men are created equal.

That is what they say. But their actions prove that they are more prejudiced than many other colleges which do admit young Negro students.

For a long time this newspaper has had its suspicions concerning the sincerity of purpose of certain Quakers who profess respect for the rights of Negroes. Sooner or later, truth will come out. A hypocrite can hide behind beautiful expressions for a season; but when the test comes the world realizes that all the time there was only lip service.

During slavery the Quakers were the most sincere friends of the bondsmen. Many of them fought valiantly for human liberty. Some of the present descendants of these brave souls are simply parading under color of their courageous forbears. They want to be known as fair and liberal; they desire the public to believe that they are living up to the high standards set by their glorious ancestors, but they lack the nobility of heart. These modern Quakers are unwilling to maintain the noble traditions of their forefathers.

THE BERWYN SCHOOL CASE

NOTHING has happened in Pennsylvania which deserves more caustic criticism and bitter denunciation than the refusal of Attorney General Schnader to join with the parents of the Berwyn school children who have been barred from public school for nine months.

Two hundred or more innocent children have not been permitted to attend school for an entire school year. Whether properly or improperly the court of Chester County decided that it would not hear the case of the school children unless Attorney General Schnader joined in the action with a writ of mandamus to force the School Board to admit the children.

A day was finally fixed and the evidence heard, after many weeks of dodging, by the Attorney General. So far he has refused to act, except to offer a compromise which no one with any self respect would accept. He decided to have the School Board admit the two children in whose names the action was originally brought and send the others to the Jim Crow school building. He realized that the case was brought not for the two children but for all, even though only two names were on the writ.

After many months the colored citizens of Philadelphia have joined with their fellow citizens on the Main Line. The enthusiasm shown at the monster mass meeting last week indicates clearly that the Berwyn School Case will be fought to the bitter end.

An action should be brought against the Attorney General to force him to start proceedings against the School Board. The School Code specially prohibits discrimination against children in any school maintained entirely or in part by public funds. The Attorney General knows that the action of the School Board is illegal.

Because this case will decide whether or not colored children may have equal educational opportunity in Pennsylvania, this case must be won if it requires years of sacrifice and thousands of dollars.

The same courts which refused to force a prejudiced school board to give justice to colored school children will not prohibit the wholesale arrests of citizens who refuse to accept an inferior position for their children.

The courts of Pennsylvania are vying for honors with those of Alabama. The laws of Pennsylvania which are clear and unmistakable forbid segregation in Pennsylvania, but our courts hide behind legal technicalities and a weak-kneed Attorney General dodges and squirms for fear he will affront members of his church.

Frankly, if colored citizens stand for this

kind of treatment they will accept anything. The law is with them. Courage and backbone will insure victory. Stand firm and immovable, citizens of the Main Line. An aroused public is behind you determined that this monstrous thing shall be crushed.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

THE Equal Rights Bill was not reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Certain prominent Republicans promised that it would be reconsidered and reported out. General Martin, Chairman of the Republican State Committee and possible Candidate for Governor, claims that he could not get it out of committee. This may or may not be true. The fact is the bill which provided equal rights for colored citizens was killed by a Republican dominated and controlled committee.

The rules of the committee make it difficult, but not impossible to learn names of the Senators who voted to continue discrimination against Negroes. THE TRIBUNE is making every possible effort to get their names and will publish them. And any Negro who votes for them regardless of who endorses them should be disfranchised.

The record seems to show that only one Philadelphia Senator voted against the Bill. State Senator Salus did work for the Bill. What the other Senators did except cast their ballots favorably for it is not known. But the colored voters expect their Senators to do more than simply vote right, they desire them to work and fight for human justice.

These are unusual times. Buying of votes is impossible except in rare instances. Committeemen do not have sufficient patronage to keep the Negro voters in line. The Republicans must use their influence to break down discrimination and prove to Negroes that they are truly their friends if they expect to get their votes. This is frank advice and someone had better listen before it is too late.

THE TRIBUNE is going to keep the record straight for the benefit of its readers. We are going to print the facts so that the voters may know who their friends are regardless of their party label.

A ROTTEN SITUATION

THE State Senate Judiciary Committee killed the Wasserman Equal Rights Bill. The Bill provided for nothing more than simple justice for Negroes in public places and on common carriers.

It is difficult to grasp the reasoning of the committee to the effect that the provisions of the Bill were too drastic. How any group of Senators who have sworn to uphold the Consti-

tution of the State of Pennsylvania and the United States can reach the conclusion that punishment by a fine of a few hundred dollars for violating basic human rights is too severe, is beyond the understanding of any reasonable man who believes in justice for all men.

In the first place, there should be no discrimination in Pennsylvania on account of race or color. It is unconstitutional. A bill of this kind would be unnecessary were not the courts to weak-kneed to enforce the law. However since the courts have ruled that the old Civil Rights Law of 1889 is ineffective, it is necessary that a new law with proper provisions be enacted.

The question is not one of severity in the provisions of the law. It is simply whether or not the Republican Senate of Pennsylvania believe down in their souls that all citizens of every race should be accorded equal opportunity to enjoy the rights and privileges of all places established for the use of the public. Or to put it another way, the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee either are advocates of discrimination against their fellow colored citizens or they are opposed to it. There is no way to wiggle out of that situation.

By their vote, fourteen Republican Senators went on record as advocating the cause of unequal opportunity for a particular group of citizens. The voted to foster and promote segregation. They voted to uphold the hands of the bigots and morons who segregate and subject decent, respectable colored citizens to gross humiliation. And in the opinion of this newspaper they are not one bit better than Hitler of Germany, or the Alabama mobocrats who with smiles on their faces in a verdict to send an innocent man to his Maker because his face was black.

SEGREGATION DE LUXE

OR many years the Negroes of West Virginia have been more successful in attaining the bi-racial ideal than the Negroes in any other State. By political astuteness plus persistency and determination they have been able to get a fairly good duplication for Negroes of all existing white public institutions in the State from which folk of color are barred.

Now they have gone a step further. A law creating a Negro State Board of Education has been passed by a Democratic Legislature and signed by a Democratic governor. Thus, West Virginia Negroes now have the power to employ instructors to train their own children and to generally dictate what Negro education shall be. It is noteworthy that this signal achievement occurred under a Democratic regime, when only last autumn our G. O. P. friends assured us that the Negro would be doomed if Herbert Hoover were defeated.

This is, indeed, segregation de luxe—but segregation right on! Nevertheless, West Virginia has made a mark for the other jim crow States to shoot at. All it needs now to make the dual system complete is a Negro State prison, and we understand they have been agitating for that for several years. Surely if Negroes have separate schools with Negro teachers, what argument can there be against separate jails with Negro guards and wardens?

West Virginia Negroes are working in the right direction. They are making jim crowism as expensive to the State and as lucrative and valuable to Negroes as possible where segregation is decreed by law. And the more victories they win in that direction, the more willing will white people be to lower the color bar and accept the colored brother on terms of equality.

Uptown Theatre Official Pinched for Jim Crow Move

Sharp's Eyes

By IVAN SHARP
ALONG THE HIGHWAY

Philadelphia is an all right town, but it is nice to get away sometimes and see new things and get a new slant on the world in general.

Of course, I can't do the country in a Duesenberg like Bill Robinson, but there are still Rolls-Royces...and Fords...and DeSotos, and sometimes even get a chance to ride in one.

This week-end I went to Washington via Baltimore with some friends in a car.

The first thing of which I was conscious was a swamp; plenty of it, and there in the middle of the wetlands was a house with a sign which read, "Bloodhounds for Sale." Imagine bloodhounds in a

swamp. Even Harriett Beecher Stowe knew better than that. I still can't figure out why they didn't sell water spaniels.

Further on were more swamps, filled with what I thought were cattails, but my friend told me that they were bulrushes. I've heard of bulrushes; that was where they hid Moses wasn't it? If he was put in the kind of bulrushes that I saw, I wonder how he escaped drowning. There was so much water spread on the land between here and Chester, Pa., that I wonder why the Maker of Things didn't divide it up between here and the Sahara Desert...and then we would all have been satisfied.

Further on I saw a sign, "Goodrich Tires and Beer," and right across the road, "Sandwiches and Beer with the sandwiches. Then I saw a sign which said, "Home Cooking," but I paid no attention to that. Over to one side of the road ran the tinnest trolleys I have ever seen. They reminded me of the Toonerville trolley in the comic strips. I don't know where they were going, but they must have started from somewhere, even though they seemed to be going nowhere.

Farther on I saw a sign, "We

teach you how to make up your face in the dark." Well, God made up my face and I have to accept it as it is...in the dark or in the light. So that is that.

Then we came to the Chester Hospital. On the lawn was an old lady in a wheel chair with a green rubber bathing cap on her head. Since there was no semblance of a bathing place in sight, unless she wanted to bathe in the bulrushes as Moses did, I suppose she put on the cap to keep up the illusion.

I wonder how many brands of gas are the best on the market? One guarantees smooth service, another is the champ; and you get free crank case service with it. (I've always felt that I can get crank service anywhere...most people seem to be on a perpetual crank, anyway). There was joy gas for ten cents...snow white for ten and a half...good Gulf, always fresh. I hate fresh things, anyway. I guess the best way is just to drive up, shut your eyes, and take the first hose and fill up your tank. They all probably come out of the same oil well anyway.

Beyond Chester was a row of pre-Revolutionary houses. On the porch of each sat a person of the same vintage. Over some ran morning glories. Over some ran clematis...and over some where there was no soil, were tacked pink an dblue wind mills.

I saw a sign which made me think of the stories my mother used to tell me. You remember the one about "Little Red Riding Hood?" It was "Wolf's Lunches." Well the wolf I heard of ate Red Riding Hood's grandmother, though I believe they did rescue her through a post mortem operation. There was a place called "Grease Spot," and it looked it's name. Then one called the "Wildcat Inn." I decided to stop there for refreshments, but when we got closer we found the place all boarded up. Probably the wild cats got ram-bunctious and tore the place up. One sign I haven't yet figured out: it read, "Rye Kept Fresh in Cellophane." Now my idea of rye is that it should be aged in wood, and then bottled in bond. Maybe I am wrong though.

The next thing I knew we were driving through Elkton, Md. Every few feet were signs which read "Marriages Performed, Drive In," but I did not see any which told one to drive in and they would undo the marriage if it didn't work. It costs two dollars to get tied up there, but if you want to get untied, it costs two hundred dollars, or more, which isn't fair at all. It ought to be as easy to go one way as the other.

Right near Baltimore were fields and fields of white cows with fences around them...the fields, I mean, not the cows. They tell me that if you turn on the faucet of a cow she will give white milk. I have seen it done, but I have never seen the person who could turn on the faucet which gives yellow butter. I wonder where the cow keeps that faucet?

On a small shop as a sign which said, "Snow Balls for Sale, All

Flavors." Now when I was a kid all that we had to do was to go up my face and I have to accept it as it is...in the dark or in the light. So that is that. Then we came to the Chester Hospital. On the lawn was an old lady in a wheel chair with a green rubber bathing cap on her head. Since there was no semblance of a bathing place in sight, unless she wanted to bathe in the bulrushes as Moses did, I suppose she put on the cap to keep up the illusion. I wonder how many brands of gas are the best on the market? One guarantees smooth service, another is the champ; and you get free crank case service with it. (I've always felt that I can get crank service anywhere...most people seem to be on a perpetual crank, anyway). There was joy gas for ten cents...snow white for ten and a half...good Gulf, always fresh. I hate fresh things, anyway. I guess the best way is just to drive up, shut your eyes, and take the first hose and fill up your tank. They all probably come out of the same oil well anyway. Beyond Chester was a row of pre-Revolutionary houses. On the porch of each sat a person of the same vintage. Over some ran morning glories. Over some ran clematis...and over some where there was no soil, were tacked pink an dblue wind mills. I saw a sign which made me think of the stories my mother used to tell me. You remember the one about "Little Red Riding Hood?" It was "Wolf's Lunches." Well the wolf I heard of ate Red Riding Hood's grandmother, though I believe they did rescue her through a post mortem operation. There was a place called "Grease Spot," and it looked it's name. Then one called the "Wildcat Inn." I decided to stop there for refreshments, but when we got closer we found the place all boarded up. Probably the wild cats got ram-bunctious and tore the place up. One sign I haven't yet figured out: it read, "Rye Kept Fresh in Cellophane." Now my idea of rye is that it should be aged in wood, and then bottled in bond. Maybe I am wrong though. The next thing I knew we were driving through Elkton, Md. Every few feet were signs which read "Marriages Performed, Drive In," but I did not see any which told one to drive in and they would undo the marriage if it didn't work. It costs two dollars to get tied up there, but if you want to get untied, it costs two hundred dollars, or more, which isn't fair at all. It ought to be as easy to go one way as the other. Right near Baltimore were fields and fields of white cows with fences around them...the fields, I mean, not the cows. They tell me that if you turn on the faucet of a cow she will give white milk. I have seen it done, but I have never seen the person who could turn on the faucet which gives yellow butter. I wonder where the cow keeps that faucet? On a small shop as a sign which said, "Snow Balls for Sale, All

PHILADELPHIA—Viciously denounced because he had attempted to discriminate against four young persons, two of them professional men, Samuel Ledger, assistant manager of the Earle Theatre, 11th and Market Streets, and Andrew Crawford, a ticket taker, were each held in \$500 bail for court for violation of the Act of 1881, prohibiting discrimination of races in places of amusement last Thursday.

The complaining parties were: Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur Strickland, and Miss Marion Turner and Dr. F. Douglas Stubbs. Dr. Strickland and Dr. Stubbs are Philadelphia physicians; Miss Turner is an outstanding concert pianist and the daughter of Dr. John P. Turner, police surgeon here, and Mrs. Strickland is a member of the school system of Washington, D.C. "Do you still have the same attitude regarding these people?" Magistrate James J. Campbell inquired of Ledger, at the hearing last Thursday morning. "I do," replied the assistant manager of the uptown theatre.

"Here is a man (referring to Dr. Stubbs) who is a graduate of Dartmouth University and the medical school of Harvard University. He has more education than you or I—in fact, he has more education than anyone in this court-room, and still you would try to set him off in a corner," heatedly shouted the magistrate.

John Francis Williams, attorney of the law offices of Raymond Pace Alexander, who represented the complainants, pointed out how widespread the policy of discrimination because of race was becoming in certain uptown theatres.

"It is high time," he asserted, "that such practice is broken up by making an example of some of those in authority. Personally, I hope that other persons similarly discriminated against in other theatres will report to me and the law firm with which I am connected will co-operate and lend our services free of charge in breaking up this practice."

Some time ago suit was entered against the Earle Theatre when attaches of the theatre attempted to physically eject a colored youth from the theatre because he refused to sit in a gallery section reserved for him.

Hardheaded Berwyn

In Berwyn, Pennsylvania, just outside Philadelphia, parents have kept their children at home or had them taught in private schools for the past year.

Reason: erection of a new school for white children only and assignment of old school building to colored pupils only.

Mixed schools are the rule in Pennsylvania. There are exceptions, but the law expressly forbids discrimination on account of race, in public education.

Ultimately, of course, the issue must be taken to the courts and decided. When that is done, we feel certain that Berwyn colored parents will win.

Their perseverance and their sacrifice is a fine tribute to their courage and their manhood. They deserve the applause and the help of thinking people everywhere.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER

SEP 21 1933

PARENTS ENTER PROTEST ON DEBARRING OF PUPILS

Some Main Line Schools Are
Closed to Them Is Claim

A protest meeting of the parents of 220 Negro children said to be excluded from some of the public schools in Easttown and Tredyffrin Townships was held last night in the Bellevue-Stratford. More than 300 attended.

The chairman of the meeting was Prof. Horace Cayton, research assistant department of political science, the University of Chicago. Other speakers were Saul Carson, representing the Philadelphia Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, Raymond Pace Alexander, attorney for the parents, and representatives of the International Labor Defense, the American Civil Liberties Union, and the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Philadelphia Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, of which Francis Fisher Kane is honorary chairman.

Attorney General to Decide in School Segregation Case

September 3-18-33
Chicago, Ill.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 17.—Witnesses testified here last week before the attorney general of Pennsylvania that members of the school board of Tredyffrin and Easttown townships had declared to them that Race children were going to be segregated into separate schools no matter how much money or how much work or how many tricks it took.

The hearing was held to get Attorney General William Schnader to join with the parents of the Race children in a suit against the school board to compel the admittance of their children to the same schools housing other children. The suit is being pushed by the Bryn Mawr branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Raymond Pace Alexander is attorney for the parents. The attorney general will make his decision in about two weeks.

James A. Black, a surprise witness produced by Attorney Alexander, stated that certain members of the school board and the supervising principal of the schools told him that "Negro children were bright during the first three years of school, but thereafter were inferior; that mixed schools hurt real estate values; that Negroes paid only \$23,000 a year in taxes and therefore ought to do anything the whites wanted, and that Negroes could never be asked to do anything but had to be ordered to do it, and that any method would be used to keep the schools separate."

Norman Greene, member of the board, told him, said Black, that if the court rules against the school board and orders them to admit Race children they will give the boys and girls mental tests, mark them low no matter what they do, and send them all to a "backward school."

The battle has been raging since last September with the parents gamely fighting for the rights of the children against great odds. These townships are just outside of Philadelphia and are settled by a prosperous element of white people. The N. A. A. C. P. has announced that it will fight the segregated school plan to the last ditch, even to the United States supreme court.

Some New Angles Exposed in Segregated School Fight

White Member of School Board Says Colored Children Will be Marked Low Tests and Assigned to "Backward" School

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following is an extract from a news article in the Philadelphia Tribune. The hearing which is referred to was before the Attorney General of the state who says he will hear the school board's side in a week or two.

By JOSEPH H. RAINEY
In the Philadelphia Tribune.

Despite the fact that Attorneys Harvey and Holden, representing the school boards of these two townships (near the city of Philadelphia), failed to put in their appearance the case was finally called and this morning moved into the Caucus Room of the State House of Representatives to hear witnesses after witness testified how Negro children in these communities had been segregated in the school system there.

James A. Black, a surprise witness produced by Raymond Pace Alexander and Maceo Hubbard, counsel for the parents of these children, who were employed by the Bryn Mawr branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, threw the room into turmoil when he came forth with testimony that was most damaging to the school boards and their officials.

Black told Harris Arnold, Deputy Attorney General, who presided over the case, that in questioning certain members of the school boards he was told by them that it was their intention to use any methods possible to force the Negro children to attend separate schools from the whites.

He testified that William K. Groff, supervising principal of the schools; J. H. W. McQuiston, Norman J. Greene, and Rev. VanDever, the latter trio members of the school boards, all told him that the white people in the community felt that the value of their property was depreciated because of mixed schools.

Groff claimed that white people had sent their children to school out of the township rather than send them to a mixed school. Groff also told him that Negro children were bright during their first three years in school but after that they

were inferior to the white children. The average white child's intelligence was measured at 90 and the Negro child's at 70 by Groff, according to Black.

The supervising principal told Black that he thought the Negro children should be in a school of their own where they could be trained along domestic and industrial lines.

McQuiver told Black, according to his testimony, that it was the intention of the school boards at first to put Negroes and Italians in separate schools but this was later deemed inadvisable. McQuiston said that whites pay thousands of dollars in taxes yearly while Negroes in the communities pay but \$23,000 and therefore the whites should have whatever they want.

Must Order Negroes

A Negro can't be asked to do anything but must be ordered to do it, according to what Norman Greene told Black. Greene said that he wanted segregation in the school system long before he became a member of the school board and it was because of his backbone to start such a movement that he was made a member of the board. He also stated that the Negro child is inferior to the white in intelligence.

Greene impressed upon Black that it was the intention of the school boards to have segregated schools at any cost. If the court rules against the boards it is their intention to give mental tests and give all Negro students so low a mark that they will be forced to attend a school, which will then be called a backward school, but will be attended by Negroes only. This may be done next fall.

Pennsylvania Town Would Brand Negroes Subnormal In Jim Crow School Case

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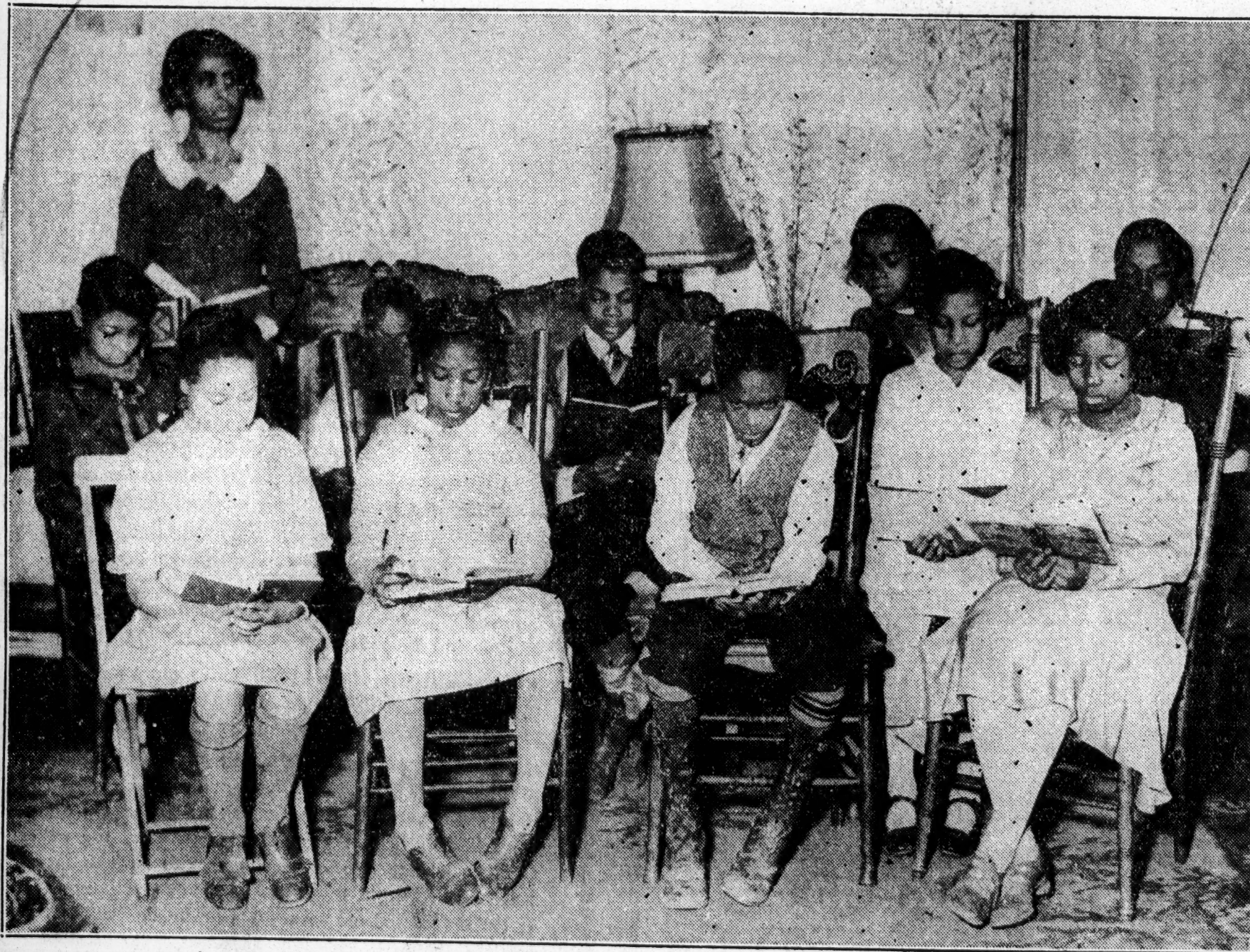
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The battle has been raging since last September with the colored parents gamely fighting for the rights of the children against great odds. These townships are just outside of Philadelphia and are settled by a prosperous element of white people.

PREJUDICE MAKES THIS NECESSARY



Above is a photograph of a group of Berwyn school children being taught their daily lessons by Mrs. Elizabeth Temple, a mother of some of the children, who have been barred from the new \$250,000 Berwyn school.

Close to 300 Negro children are being kept out of school in Easttown and Tredyffrin Townships because the school boards have insisted that they attend segregated schools. This their parents have refused to permit them to do and the children are being taught

by parents in different homes.

The above picture was taken in the parry house of the Mount Zion A. M. E. church, last Friday morning and depicts an everyday scene. In the meantime the segregation case is in the

hands of the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, William A. Schnader. It is expected that some action will be taken by him in the near future. Rev. W. L. Johnson is pastor of Mt. Zion church.

—Tribune Staff Photo.

SWARTHMORE IS CLOSED TO ALL BLACK YOUTH

Afro-American
Celebrated School of Quakers Makes Use of Unwritten Law.

SOCIAL EQUALITY GIVEN AS REASON

Life Too Intimate, It Is Said.

(Special Correspondence).

SWARTHMORE, Pa.—The "unwritten law" of Swarthmore College, barring the entrance of colored students, is invoked because of the intimacy of the college social life, a spokesman for the administration told THE AFRO-AMERICAN this week, referring to the college's rejection of George Francis Arnold, 17-year-old Philadelphia youth, who was awarded a scholarship to the institution.

Young Arnold has been subsequently accepted by Dartmouth College and awarded in addition to his \$300 scholarship an additional scholarship of \$400.

"No Fixed Policy."

Pointing out that there is no fixed policy at the institution regarding the non-admission of colored students, a spokesman for the administration said: "The life here is very intimate, and it would consequently be more difficult to make a Negro student comfortable than would be the case in a large institution or in a small one which was not run on such intimate co-educational lines.

"And you can readily see," he added, "that it would not be a solution of the problem to admit Negroes to classes if we were not prepared to make them at home socially."

The celebrated Pennsylvania institution is co-educational and was founded in 1864 by Quakers who were among the first to ask for the abolition of slavery.

Persons in a position to know the college policy, say that the college authorities have guarded against

making any regulation definitely restricting admission to colored students.

SWARTHMORE J.C. RESENTED BY H.U. STUDENTS

Meeting Proposes To
Cancel Sunday Ad-
dress of Quaker.

10-7-33
ASSEMBLY ON
CAMPUS, OCT. 4

Appeal May Be Made
to Dr. Johnson.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — (Special).
—Will Patrick Malin, white, profes-
sor of economics at Swarthmore, Pa.
College, keep his engagement to
make a religious address at Howard
University chapel next Sunday, Oc-
tober 8?

Angered by action of Swarthmore
College's administration in refusing
to admit George Francis Arnold,
West Philadelphia high school hon-
or and scholarship student, for fear
of "social equality," Howard students
met on the campus to see what ac-
tion should be taken.

Young Arnold used his scholarship
to go to Dartmouth (N.H.) College,
where he was accepted with open
arms.

Speakers on the campus Wednes-
day declared that no invitation
should have been issued to any
member of the faculty of Swarth-
more to speak at Howard.

If such an invitation was issued,
they said, it should be withdrawn
now that the college has announced
officially that its policy is anti-
Negro.

"Swarthmore has nothing to give
Howard University," one speaker
averred. Suggestion was made to
hackle the speaker should he insist
on filling his engagement and com-
ing where he is not wanted. Still
another suggestion was that appeal
should be made to President Mor-
decai Johnson of Howard, to cancel
Professor Malin's address.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

SEP 16 1933
PARENTS CONTINUE
RACE SCHOOL FIGHT

Mass-Meeting at Wayne
Votes Defiance of Ar-
rest Threats.

Parents of the 220 Negro school
children in Easttown and Tredyffrin
townships voted at a mass meeting
in Wayne Baptist Church yesterday
to continue their fight to have their
children admitted to the regular
schools of the townships.

O. B. Cobb, president of the Bryn
Mawr branch of the National Asso-
ciation for Advancement of Colored
People, which sponsored the meeting,
said the county will soon get tired
of spending a dollar a day each to
care for the parents if they are arrest-
ed and jailed.

Although notice is supposed to be
served on parents of pupils after three
days' absence, no Negro parent has
received a notice. School opened Sep-
tember 7 and the Negro children have
remained at home.

The School Board, prior to the
opening of school, sent notices to the
Negro parents informing them they
would be arrested if they continued
to keep their children out of school
as they have done since June, 1932.

Raymond Pace Alexander, attorney,
who represents the parents, said near-
ly all of them will attend a protest
meeting in the Bellevue-Stratford next
Wednesday night. The meeting is
sponsored by the Philadelphia Com-
mittee for Defense of Political Prison-
ers, of which Francis Fisher Kane is
honorary chairman. The parents will
parade in automobiles from City Line
to the hotel.

Encourages Dr. Miller's
Fight In Chester

To the Editor of the Tribune:—

Would you like to publish my words
of encouragement to Dr. J. Hulme
Miller and his followers in their ef-
forts toward recognition of their citi-
zenship rights in Pennsylvania? It
is because of the very thing that they
are contesting that I declared my
position as teacher in the newly estab-
lished Junior High School at Chester.
When I went to Chester in 1915 while
there were schools already established
as colored schools for colored in dis-
tinctly colored neighborhoods yet col-
ored children not living in those neigh-

hoods were admitted to all other
schools except one.

Gradually they were shifted to one
of these other four schools, Gartsid,
Harvey, Watts or George Jones.

Then in 1923 after building a junior
high school all children of color were
sent to that school as the teacher
(even though I needed a position) I
felt that I might be one less to fill the
bill as a teacher in this new thing that
was dawning on Pennsylvania.

As a little boy I was trained at 19th
and Chestnut st., in the Keystone Pub-
lic School. Together with my other
six brothers, we never knew of this
thing that has come to Pennsylvania.
I congratulate the citizens of Chester
on their present stand in the name of
true American citizenship and as Past
Commander of Charles Horsey Post
300 American Legion.

JAMES M. RICHARDS
Newark, Del.

School Segregation Group Asks For Tribune Defense Funds

The Joint Action Committee Against
School Segregation, through its chair-
man, Saul Carson, has made written
application to the Tribune Defense
Fund, through its trustee, Washing-
ton Rhodes, for the Tribune De-
fense Fund to fight the Berwyn School
segregation case.

The Joint Action Committee is com-
posed of two members each of the Bryn
Mawr Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., the
Philadelphia Committee for Defense of
Political Prisoners, the International
Labor Defense Committee, and the Na-
tional Students League, and was formed
at a mass meeting held on September
20 at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, at-
tended by more than 600 people inter-
ested in fighting against Jim Crowism
and segregation.

The meeting was called at the in-
stance of the Philadelphia Committee
for Defense of Political Prisoners, and
the response was excellent from a por-
tion of the white community, from the
Negro community, and from the par-
ents of the children who are barred
from the schools of Easttown and Tre-
dyffrin townships.

The Tribune Defense Fund, amount-
ing to more than \$1,000, was raised
some years ago to fight school segrega-
tion in Philadelphia.

Tonight (Thursday) the Joint Action
Committee is holding a mass meeting
in Berwyn. On Tuesday night (Sept.
10) more than 130 organizations have
been invited to a conference to be held
at Bethel A. M. E. Church, East Ritten-
house ave. and Morton st., Germantown,
when the organizations invited will be
asked to join in the fight, and when

STUPIDITY RULES IN BERWYN

TURN back the pages of history to the
dawn of civilization and one will not find
a more disgraceful event than the exclu-
sion of 225 children from the public schools of
Easttown and Tredyffrin townships. In com-
parison the breaking on the rack was child's
play. Hitler's regime in Germany fades into in-
significance.

It is difficult to understand the calmness of
Philadelphia Negroes while a brave little band
of their brothers fight for justice against tre-
mendous odds. The public school system was
established for the education of all children. Its
early advocates pronounced it the greatest
single step in Democratic Government. Public
schools are the melting pots of America. Be-
cause of the contacts of all classes and all races
each would learn of the rights of each and stupid
prejudices would be destroyed when children
learned that good character and not accident of
birth is the thing which matters.

But the joint school board of Easttown and
Tredyffrin townships are trying to perpetuate
the idea that it is more important to be born
white than to be decent. This theory is as
damaging to the young mind of white children
as to colored ones. The world is terribly upset
and is having convulsions at the present time
because leaders like those who control the Ber-
wyn school board are to stupid to understand
that all citizens have rights; that no class of
people may control because they happened to
have been born under certain conditions.

Sooner than most people believe, Ameri-
cans are going to learn that setting races
against races and classes against classes are
going to cause hell to break loose in the United
States of America. The Berwyn School case is
only a symbol. It is only the beginning of a
protest which is going to rock the very founda-
tion of this country. And the rulers will have to
blame their own idiocy. They can prevent the
final crash, but they will not. God alone can
save America from the stupidity of those who
control her destiny.

OCT 15 1932

Margie Should Be a Very Smart Girl!



A most peculiar condition exists at the old Berwyn school, located on Lancaster pike. One 6-year-old girl, Margaret Hill, gets the entire attention of a principal and a teacher each day. There should be more than 100 children in this school. This little girl, too, has been placed in school by her guardians, since her parents work as domestics on the Main Line.

Last year Salem school, a white school, barred Negroes, but this year 10 have enrolled here. None is in the new Berwyn school or the Stratford school, but the Negro children, strange as it seems, run up to the Stratford school at recess time and play with the white children and then return to their homes when the bell rings for the white children to return to classes.

4000 Aid Fight.

Twelve more organizations with a membership of 4000 threw their support into the fight last Wednesday night when a meeting was held in Germantown. A mass meeting will be held next Thursday night at the Turngemeinde Hall, Broad st. and Columbia ave. Campaign headquarters were opened at Broad and South sts. last Thursday.

Meantime, parents are pressing Governor Pinchot for action while holding classrooms for their children in various homes in the townships.

Associations fighting the segregated schools include the Philadelphia Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, Bryn Mawr branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, American Civil Liberties Union, Pen and Hammer Educational Association, International Labor Defense, Negro Citizens' School League of Chester, National Student League, Educational Equality League and Germantown Educational League.

'Keep Scottsboro Out of Pennsylvania,' Cry Parents of Negro Children in School Fight.

By JOSEPH H. RAINEY

"KEEP Scottsboro Out of Pennsylvania."

With this slogan parents of more than 225 Negro children in Easttown and Tredyffrin Townships have enlisted the support of numerous organizations in Philadelphia and on the Main Line in their fight against separate schools for whites and Negroes in the two townships.

A climax is expected to be reached tomorrow or Tuesday in this case, which has gained interest throughout Pennsylvania and the East. If Justice of the Peace Richard Warren, of Devon, and A. M. McQuiston, of Berwyn, carry out their threats a number of parents will be jailed for five days in default of fines.

Five Days to File Appeals.

Raymond Pace Alexander, counsel for the parents, was given five days from the date of the last hearings, to file appeals. The lawyer has stated that he will not appeal the decisions of the justices but will wait until the prison doors close on the parents.

Their slogan refers to the Scottsboro case in which nine Alabama Negroes were purportedly convicted unjustly of attacking two white girls.

A determined fight has been carried on by the Negroes since June, 1932, when the joint school board first notified them their children were to attend schools specially designated for them in Mt. Pleasant and Berwyn.

Last year no Negro children attended these schools which had Negro teachers.

White teachers were placed in the schools this year, but the children remained away. In the Mt. Pleasant school last week, however, there were 11 attending classes of 125 children who should be in this school.

Four Cross County Line.

Four of these children live in Montgomery county and cross the county line to attend Mt. Pleasant school. Four are boarders, whose parents live elsewhere and have been enrolled in the schools by their guardians. The remaining three have parents in Tredyffrin township.

Penna. School Board Issues Warrants For Parents In Separate School Fight

**Crisis Reached In Battle to Make New \$250,000 School
Near Philadelphia a Segregated Institution.**

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

PHILADELPHIA, April 27—A crisis was reached last week in the long-drawn-out separate school fight in the exclusive towns of Berwyn, Wayne, Devon, Mt. Pleasant, Stratford and Paoli on what is known as the Main Line, where some of the most prominent Philadelphia bankers and business men live, when the school boards of Easttown and Tred-

dyfrin townships issued warrants for the arrest of colored parents for not sending their children to school. A hearing on the indictments has been set for this Friday, before three justices of the peace in the two townships. The warrants came as the climax of the efforts of the boards to force the parents to give up the hope of having their children attend school in the new \$250,000 building with all modern equipment. Norman J. Greene, president of the new school board, announced to the press when the building was partially completed that "the new school in Berwyn will be for the use of whites only. The Negroes will be given the old building formerly used by all students." Mr. Greene also added that this new rule would put Berwyn forward quicker and further than any act within the last 25 years, and that the segregation of colored and white children into separate schools is an absolute necessity; that the colored children were inferior to the white children, socially, mentally and morally, and that the presence of the colored children in and near the costly estates of the Main Line residents detracted from the valuation of real estate.

Immediately the new policy was made public the colored parents of approximately 250 children who were to be barred from the new building, through the Bryn Mawr Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Oscar B. Cobb, president, sent letters of protest to the newspapers which were featured, and

should bring the action in behalf of the parents and not an action brought by the parents themselves and allowed the motion to quash. Immediately Mr. Alexander filed a petition with the attorney general requesting him to bring the mandamus proceedings.

The attorney general, after reading the petition, deemed it sufficient to have a hearing at Harrisburg, and ordered the school boards to be present for a hearing. The school directors filed an evasive reply stating that the segregation was not based upon color or race but that the setting aside of the colored schools was an act that was necessary in order to properly differentiate between the pupils for the better advantage and progress of the children. The board stated that there was a difference between white and colored children; that they had different moral traits, etc. This the attorney general admitted to be an improper excuse, noting the high standing of two colored children excluded, Lillian Tyre and Priscilla Temple.

After a second hearing, which the board did not attend, but which was attended by 150 children and their parents, making a splendid impression, the board offered to take into the new school only the two children noted in the petition by the attorney general, Lillian Tyre and Priscilla Temple, after which they would discuss in conference with the colored parents what would be done with the other children. This the parents refused to accept. The board's answer was the indictments.

Whose installation services as pastor of Beulah Baptist Church will begin on Monday evening, April 24, and continue through to May 1st. Rev. Anderson was called to the pastorate of Beulah Baptist Church the first of this year. He comes here from Louisville, Ky., where he successfully pastored Joshua Baptist Church. He also pastored in other points in Kentucky and Indiana. Rev. Anderson is a graduate from Simmons University.

Among the local pastors and congregations taking part in the installation services will be Rev. D. B. Russell, W. W. Boone, G.

THE DEFENSE FUND

THE Tribune Defense Fund was raised for the specific purpose of fighting against segregation in the Philadelphia public school system. The money was collected, and the public contributed with the understanding that the money was to be used by the Philadelphia Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. with suggestions from the Defense Fund Committee to battle against discrimination in the schools of Philadelphia.

The fund is available. It amounts to \$1,060.61. It is deposited in the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company in the name of The Tribune Defense Fund Committee and is drawing interest.

For several reasons the local branch has been unable to get the proper kind of test case. However, whenever the purpose for which the fund was raised is met and the correct agency requests it in proper form the trustee of the fund will make it immediately available so that it may be spent for the purpose for which the public gave it.

NEW PASTOR



REV. J. H. ANDERSON

Condemn Schnader For Inaction In The Berwyn School Case

Nearly 2,000 citizens gathered at Union Baptist Church on Thursday night, May 18, to protest against the inaction of Attorney General Schnader in the Berwyn Segregation School Case. After listening to the scathing and scholarly address by Rev. James E. Kirkland, pastor, in which he pointed out the viciousness of segregation, resolutions were unanimously adopted to the effect that the citizens of every race who believe in decency and American principles be called upon to urge the Attorney General to join with the parents in their fight for basic American principles, and that every means at their command would be used to obtain a correction of the growing evil of segregation in the Public School System of Pennsylvania.

Raise Defense Fund

\$136.48 was raised at the meeting. \$100.48 was turned over to the Bryn Mawr Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. At the regular Sunday morning service of Mt. Olivet Tabernacle Baptist Church, 42nd and Wallace st., 1,600 members of the church adopted resolutions requesting the Attorney General to take immediate action in protecting the constitutional rights of the Negro school children of Easttown and Tredyffrin townships as his duty requires or else resign. The Attorney General was informed of this action by a telegram signed by Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, pastor of the church.

Governor Rinchot was informed of this action and requested to direct his Attorney General to take immediate action in the case.

Among other speakers who were on the program last Thursday night were Floyd L. Logan, Rev. W. L. Johnson, Herbert E. Millen, E. Washington Rhodes, Saul Carson and O. C. Cobb. Raymond Pace Alexander presided.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Philadelphia and Bryn Mawr Branches of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Educational Equality League.

People to be used to assist in the fight of the Berwyn School case. There was much enthusiasm at the meeting which showed that Philadelphia citizens are determined to fight to the limit the growing evils of segregation as well as weak-kneed public officials.

Parade Precedes Meeting

Parents and children from the Main Line attended the meeting in large numbers. They paraded in automobiles from 52nd and Lancaster ave. to the church. They were met at City Line by Joseph H. Rainey, City Editor of the Philadelphia TRIBUNE, and James L. Smith. A police escort led the procession to the doors of the church.

In the meantime, wholesale arrests of the parents have been made for violation of the compulsory school law. These parents are being fined \$2 and cost of \$13. Appeals have been entered and the parents have posted a bond of \$30 each.

WHY THE EQUAL RIGHTS BILL WAS DEFEATED

THE TRIBUNE has received a most interesting letter from Senator Charles H. Ealy, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee which refused to report out of committee the Equal Rights Bill during the last session of the Pennsylvania State Legislature. Ealy lives at Somerset, Pennsylvania.

Because his letter presents a point of view with which our readers should become acquainted, we present the pertinent sections:

"I have heretofore refrained from discussing matters of the Committee, but I feel that I should say that both Mr. Hazlett and General Martin endeavored to have the Bill reported favorably."

The foregoing statement from Chairman Ealy is made as a result of THE TRIBUNE's editorials, which placed the blame for the defeat of the Bill at the door of the Republican Party. The fact that Mr. Hazlett and General Martin, Chairmen of the Philadelphia and State Republican Committees, respectively, tried to get the Bill out of committee does not offset the fact that the Senate Judiciary Committee is dominated by the Republican Party and that Committee killed the Bill.

The letter continues: "The members of the Judiciary General Committee who heard the proponents of the Bill were most favorably impressed with the intelligence, ability and fluency of speech of those who appeared before us, and **recognized the justice of many of the arguments in behalf of the Bill.**"

While we are pleased to know that the Chairman recognized the justice of the pleas for the Bill, it is regrettable that the Republican-dominated Committee did not have sufficient courage to see that justice was done.

But here is the twister: "They felt, however, that the enactment of the proposed law would hurt rather than improve the relations between the white and colored races. One or more of the speakers, I believe, mentioned the improvement of such relations during the years, **coming gradually** as prejudices were broken down and people (white) learned of the accomplishments of the colored race, so the Committee felt more good could be brought about by education along these lines."

THE TRIBUNE has no reason to doubt the sincerity of the members of the Committee in their expressed desire to create better relations between the two races. There are many people who believe that a gradual process of improvement is being brought about through education. There would be real merit in this position were it not for the fact that this process is made difficult, if not impossible, by the segregated school system which obtains in Pennsylvania. The

vicious system prevents the very thing for which the legislators hope.

It is very difficult to accurately measure whether or not there is a gradual improvement in racial relationships in Pennsylvania. THE TRIBUNE is of the opinion that conditions are becoming worse. We believe this is based on accurate information.

But whether the relationship between the races is better or worse, the evidence shows that in States where there are Equal Rights Laws the colored citizens receive better opportunities than in Pennsylvania. This is the strongest argument in favor of the Bill, except of course justice requires that all citizens be given equality of opportunity.

Assuming, however, that the law would hurt rather than improve the relations between the races and that improvements will come through the gradual process of education, what is the Senate of Pennsylvania willing to do to bring it about? Certainly the Senators do not expect to leave a matter which, according to their own admission, involves justice for four hundred thousand Pennsylvania citizens hanging high and dry without doing anything about it. And, of course, those who suffer directly from these most vile discriminations may not be expected to "wait on the Lord" indefinitely.

Something must be done. Either an Equal Rights Bill should be enacted or else the Legislature should work out some other definite program to bring about the improvements which it realizes are needed. THE TRIBUNE takes the position, however, that the best method is an Equal Rights Bill with teeth in it.

Library Head Denies Berwyn Parents Refuse Racial Discrimination To Accept Compromise

No Negroes give out books in Philadelphia's free Public Libraries!

Practically no Negroes make application for the training that is necessary to be placed on the eligible list.

And there is no discrimination practiced as far as the officials in charge of the system are concerned. This is the position taken by those in charge of the millions of books which are loaned to Philadelphia.

An investigation begun by Floyd Logan, president of the Educational Equality League showed that the system had no Negroes, and according to a statement relayed through him those in charge had refused to allow a Negro girl to take the examination for entrance to the training classes from which the personnel is appointed.

Mr. Logan said that he attempted to secure entrance for a sister of his, and that he was told by Chief Librarian Price, that there were no openings for Negroes. The League head also held that the very direct implication of the librarian was to effect that Negroes would not be allowed in the classes, nor would they be given employment unless a branch were created in which there would be an all-Negro personnel.

Librarian Denies Discrimination

Upon interview, Mr. Price denied having said that Negroes would be barred from the classes or from employment, and obtained an official statement from the board governing the entire system definitely stating that "there is no policy or rule against Negroes entering training classes" in library technique.

"What I did say," the Librarian held, "was that we have had to reduce the staff we maintained all along, and besides those temporarily released, we have a waiting list of perhaps eighty persons who have finished the library course; and of course they will have to be appointed first."

The librarian also denied having ever resorted to birth certificates in order to ascertain if any applicant were Negro or white, as Mr. Logan charged was done in a recent case of a West Philadelphia girl.

Much of this is the same old story. Somebody accuses — somebody denies and the person who essays to know the truth and tell it must fall again upon the beaten way of telling both sides. But there is a way to avoid this. There is a way to reduce one side of the question or the other to a pure absurdity.

This reduction involves Negroes, on the one hand, who need the employment and white officials, on the other.

Negro Eligibles Fail to Apply

As far as Negroes are concerned, the way is clear. There should be no room left for doubt or excuses. The applicant for entrance to the training classes must at least be a high school graduate. That much is clear, and out of the thousands of Negro high school and college graduates living in Philadelphia there must be some who can qualify for these classes and thereby become eligible for placement.

When this is done there could be no reason in the future for saying that Negroes cannot be appointed because they are not trained and are not on the waiting list. Young, efficient Negro Philadelphia should swamp the officials with applications backed with ability. They should pass the tests, do the required work and then present themselves for jobs — and then let the whole world listen to whatever flimsy excuses the library officials can muster.

By JOSEPH H. RAINEY
HARRISBURG, Pa., April 28. — The school directors of Berwyn and Tredyffrin Townships are adding new requirements to those to be found in the school code of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania governing the attendance of pupils in the public schools.

According to the code, any child between the ages of 6 and 21, who is a resident of any school district in Pennsylvania, may attend the public school in his district.

According to the school board directors of Tredyffrin and Easttown Townships, Negro children of elementary school age may attend the new Berwyn school if they live nearer to it than they do to the old school, which has been set aside as a segregated school; if they are mentally fit, and if they are morally fit.

Parents Refuse Compromise

The school directors, William A. Schnader, attorney general of this state, told the writer, are willing to compromise with the Negro parents of these two townships. However, the parents are vigorously opposed to the suggested compromise, according to Raymond Pace Alexander, their attorney, and at a meeting held in Berwyn last Tuesday night they stated that they were seeking no compromise but intended to fight the issue to a finish.

In their effort to bring about harmony the school directors have added insult to injury. They have offered to permit the two exceptionally bright children, Priscilla Temple and Harvey Tyre, who have been used in the case away with or not.

School Boards Insincere

The school boards of these two townships are insincere. There is little question but that they have little intention of doing away with the unfair system which exists at present. This segregated system has been inaugurated by them and they intend to maintain it, if they possibly can. Fortunately the Negro parents on the Main Line are insisting upon their rights and they intend to let the matter go to the highest court in the land before they give up.

September they have done nothing but swirl their thumbs, and it is presumed that the school board is tired of paying them a monthly salary to do this. It is said that the principal is seeking a former position he held in Haddonfield, New Jersey.

To Try Forced Attendance

It has also been rumored that the Department of Instruction is planning on forcing the Negro children of these two townships to attend school. This action will be taken under the compulsory school act and will mean that the parents will be subject to arrest if they continue to keep their children out of the classrooms. However, it is said that they will be willing to go to jail rather than lose their fight and such a move on the part of the authorities will probably prove beneficial to the fighting parents.

The attorney general told the writer that he was anxious to see the matter settled amicably but is convinced that it cannot be done. He has held meetings with Mr. Alexander and the school directors and their attorneys separately at which the compromise offered by the boards was discussed but with little results. "I can assure you," Mr. Schnader said, "that now things have turned the way they have some action will have to be taken on the petitions filed by Mr. Alexander for the parents. I will act on these petitions, which have asked me to become a complainant in the case in the very near future."

As an example, to enter the new \$250,000 building which all the Negroes helped to pay for.

Other parents, who desire to have their children admitted to the new school, are to make a formal request to the board and then after filing the application the board is to consider whether they live nearest to this school, whether they are exceptionally bright and whether they are good children morally. The board has intimated that many of the Negro children possess bad morals. It is said that the whites do not care to have their children mingling in school with those Negro children who, as they state it, are brought up in poor environment and are morally impure.

Whites Not Morally Perfect

It seems quite unfair and to the writer as merely another means of sidetracking the issue to class a number of

the Negro pupils immoral and at the same time class all the white children, of all nationalities, as morally perfect. Personal observation leads the writer to believe that more of the white children are immoral than are the Negroes and it is certainly the fault of the community, including the schools, if children are immoral and not entirely that of the parents.

The board also offers a suggestion that after the above plan is agreed to, the board and Negro parents should get together and discuss plans for next year, with no definite understanding being reached at this time as to whether the segregated system will be done

ABUSED WOMEN, DOWNTOWN CAFE MUST PAY \$500

The fact that public restaurants cannot wilfully and maliciously segregate and mistreat colored citizens and then expect the law to back them up in their actions, was brought out in County Court Tuesday when Judge Sara M. Soffel granted Mr. and Mrs. Brasfield an award of \$500 damages against the Thompson restaurants, downtown.

Mrs. Brasfield testified that herself and Mrs. Katy Miller, a friend, had been insulted, refused service and then assaulted by the cashier of the restaurant in an attempt by the latter to get back the checks which had been given the couple when they entered.

Waited Five Minutes to Be Served
In voicing her charges, Mrs. Brasfield stated that she and Mrs. Miller had stopped in the restaurant between acts of a show at the Nixon theater in 1930 in order to purchase a light lunch. After waiting for more than five minutes Mrs. Miller asked the counterwoman to serve them. According to Mrs. Brasfield, the waiter answered that they did not serve "niggers" there and that he didn't want to argue with them. Defense witnesses denied this statement, saying that the counterwoman had told the couple that they did not make a practice of catering to colored trade, but to go back into the corner and sit down.

Tried to Retrieve Check

Both women further testified that when they attempted to leave the store, the cashier, whose absence from the trial could not be satisfactorily explained by the defense, observed that they were holding the regular checks used by patrons, which they had been handed upon entering. In an effort to retrieve the tickets, the women stated, the cashier rushed from behind his cage and grabbed Mrs. Miller's check but failed to get the one Mrs. Brasfield held.

Witnesses further declared that the cashier brutally wrenched Mrs.

Brasfield's arm in the doorway, and when the couple reached the street continued to push them down the avenue.

Mrs. Brasfield and her husband both stated that it was necessary to have a doctor to treat the injuries she had received and to administer theurapeutical treatments to her for nervous hysteria, costing them a total of more than \$140.

Girl Claims Men Attacked Her

A lone girl who beat off two fiends when they attempted to attack her last Tuesday evening, exhibited a black eye in Morals' Court the following morning, which she received in the scuffle.

The girl, Miss Izetta Cord, 24, of 1106 Brushton avenue, identified Dave Henderson, 36, of 10 rear Miller street, as one of her assailants. Henderson is being held for court on an attack charge. The other man has not yet been apprehended by police.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. RECORD

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NEGRO PARENTS PLAN NEW SUIT TO LIFT SCHOOL BAN AT BERWYN

Action Due This Week Against Edict Closing \$250,000 Building to Race.

212 PUPILS KEPT HOME SINCE JUNE

Plaintiffs, Spurning Compromise, Ready to Carry Fight to Supreme Court.

By JOSEPH H. RAINEY
WITH 212 pupils absent from classes since June; with three teachers and a principal sitting idle in empty classrooms since September—

With truant officers and a suburban school board flabbergasted and a sizable Negro contingent aroused over alleged race discrimination, another suit to compel admittance of Negro children to the new \$250,000 school in Berwyn impends, it was announced last night. The suit, aimed at the school board of Easttown and Tredyffrin townships, will be filed this week in Chester county Court by Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia attorney.

Basis of Suit.

Charging the rearing of a color barrier as well as violation of constitutional rights, the suit by coincidence materializes just at a time when Negroes the country over are celebrating their liberation by the Emancipation Proclamation.

Plaintiffs in the action, which seeks a mandamus, are the parents of Priscilla Temple, Tredyffrin township Negro pupil, and of Lillian Tyre, Berwyn student. As a party complainant, the Attorney General of the Commonwealth is slated to enter the suit. It is understood that Harris Arnold, a deputy, will act for him. Priscilla and Lillian are two of 212 Negro children who, although eligible to attend the township's elementary schools, are prevented from registering at Berwyn because of the School Board's reputed edict, "For Whites Only."

Banned From New School.

Issued by the School Board, the segregation order decrees that Negro children of the district shall not attend the \$250,000 Berwyn institution, but must attend two others which have been set aside for Negro pupils only. These schools are located at Mount Pleasant, near Wayne, and

Berwyn.

The impending Court action supplants an earlier suit, brought by Alexander on behalf of the same Negro parents, which was quashed on the ground that the Attorney General of Pennsylvania had not been named as party-complainant.

Papers in the new action have been forwarded to Harrisburg, Alexander said last night, so that the complaint accordingly may be amended and a speedy ruling sought upon the issue.

Their Taxes Helped.

In addition to their allegations of anent constitutional violation and racial discrimination, the embattled Negro plaintiffs claim that "mixed" schools have been maintained in their district for 50 years; that the new \$250,000 structure was paid for by tax funds to which they contributed, and that it is far too late now to attempt or permit segregation.

But while Court action hangs in the balance, a situation unique in public education annals has arisen.

The Negro parents have created it simply by withholding their 212 children from classes.

A small minority of other Negro children, numbering 12, attend the Mt. Pleasant school, but these are classed as "borrowed" pupils because of outside residence, and do not enter into the controversy, according to Alexander.

So, meanwhile, three Negro teachers and a principal open up the Berwyn school daily and sit at empty desks in empty classrooms until closing time, awaiting pupils, who, according to their parents— "Will not be submitted to segregation, and deprivation of their rights—not even if they must remain out of school until the case goes to the Supreme Court."

Truant Officers Idle.

Instead of a field day for rural truant officers, the situation contrarily has netted them what amounts to a vacation. Truancy measures against non-attendants have been withheld, Supervising Principal Wilmer K. Groff told The Record last night.

Instead, "peaceful measures of persuasion" have been resorted to in an effort to secure amicable compliance with the segregation decree.

"I hope that the case will be taken to the highest Court and settled once for all," Groff said. "If, however, the Negroes win, then it means that Negro teachers in 14 school districts in Chester county lose their jobs, for the time is not ripe for Negro teachers to be instructing white children in this State."

Action in Doubt.

Just what defense the School Board will offer remains a matter for conjecture, the board's counsel, the firm of Holding & Harvey, of West Chester, announcing that they are not yet ready to discuss plans for argument. Alexander echoed hope for settlement of the issue, and declared that the parents will not compromise. He pointed out that they refused to attend a meeting of the School Board Thursday night, but, instead, held their own meeting at Berwyn, where compromise plans were denounced.

"The matter will be taken, if necessary, to the State Supreme Court, possibly to the United States Supreme Court," he declared.

THE WESTERN COMMUNITY CENTER

THE Western Community Center is an eye sore and a disgrace to South Philadelphia as well as a reflection upon the people who made the institution possible.

Located on South Street in a neighborhood which is composed of Negroes and Jews, it practices the most vile form of segregation. The whites use the front entrance, Negroes the rear. The little colored children must play in the back street. The little white children use the front yard.

Many of the activities of the center are not open to Negroes. The lady who has charge of the center expresses the opinion "never" the twain shall meet.

It is the most vicious and unnecessary form of Jim Crowism practiced anywhere in Philadelphia. The Jews and Negroes have lived in this section for years in peace and harmony. It is left to a welfare organization to spread the venom of the copperheaded monster, racial prejudice.

It creates an atmosphere which is most damaging. It is unnecessary because the College Settlement, Northern Liberties Playground, and the Friends Neighborhood Guild include Negroes and white people on a plane of equality which is developing a fine spirit of tolerance and brotherhood.

This institution is doing irreparable injury to the minds and souls of the people who because of poverty cannot escape from its demoralizing influence. With a bible in their hands the Western Community Center is crushing the finest and best out of those it purports to serve. The material and physical benefits are outweighed by the viciousness of the spirit which condones the policy of separation.

The Board of Directors should close it up. The Welfare Federation should not contribute one dime towards its support until its policy is changed so that the real interests of the people who dwell in the community may be properly served.

Discrimination-1933

Tennessee

'APOLOGY' IS MADE TO 'BOB' CHURCH BY MEMPHIS POLICE

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 20.—The dismissal of the reckless driving charge against Robert R. "Bob" Church by city authorities here last Saturday, was an apology of the Memphis police department for the "gross mistake" two of its motorcycle policemen had made in arresting him recently.

It is reported that Mr. Church, big political figure in the state, was not even present when the charge was dropped upon the recommendation of Assistant Attorney Julius Alpern, white, before Judge Charles Reagin. He is said to have been attending some business in his Beale avenue office.

When interviewed, the Republican leader claimed that he was arrested by two motorcycle patrolmen, who accused him of being a "tough guy." He said the policemen didn't even ask to be shown his driver's license.

The following Wednesday, as he was going to see Commissioner Clift Davis, head of the first and police department, Captain Joe Hewett of the traffic bureau met Mr. Church, saying that his arrest was a gross mistake.

DENIED MEDICAL AID UNTIL TOO LATE, MAN DIES

Journal and Guide
7-15-33
Carried Cracked Skull
Around For A Week
Before Operation

Special to Journal and Guide

FREDERICKSBURG, Va. —Refused treatment by a physician who wanted to be assured of his fee, and kept suffering further while a hospital made itself clear that he would only be admitted if the county, or somebody pays, Sam Tyler of Spotsylvania County, weak and critically ill, was operated upon Saturday morning in the local hospital after carrying around a fractured skull for a week. He died Sunday night.

Tyler was struck with a heavy instrument in a fight in the county on Sunday night, July 2, and left stunned. He crawled more than a half mile away to get to his home, and reaching there, Mrs. Emma Rollins, an elderly woman with whom he rooms, put him in an automobile and brought him to the city.

Doctor Examined It

When taken to a local physician's office, the doctor examined the sick man, but said he would not treat him unless he knew where his money was coming from. The old woman had no money, so she took Tyler back home.

Nothing further was done for the gravely sick man until five days after, Friday, when Mrs. Rollins sought out Commonwealth's Attorney E. R. Carney, white, and asked him what she should do.

Mr. Carney directed that Tyler be taken to the Mary Washington Hospital, but according to the commonwealth's attorney, an official of the hospital telephoned him that the man would be admitted only if the hospital would be reimbursed.

The hospital was promised that the county would undoubtedly compensate the hospital and pay for the medical services, but Mr. Carney could not guarantee such payment. As it was, Tyler was operated on Saturday to relieve a pressure on the brain caused by the fractured skull.

Jim Brown, living near Summit, is being held in connection with the assault, and admits hitting Tyler, but says that he did it in self-defense.

Tyler was not able to take food for some days and it is being marvelled that he could go through the ordeal of a fractured skull impinging on his brain for a week.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SETTLES DISCOURTESY IN NORFOLK, VA

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 19—Manager Charles H. Ashburn of the Postal Telegraph here has settled satisfactorily the complaint of discourtesy toward colored patrons after a protest had gone to the New York office of his company and a request had been sent them, stopping at the nearest alarm box to the city limits. When it was discovered that the fire was outside the city limits, two of the fire trucks were sent back to headquarters. One remained to await developments under the existing terms—\$50 down or its practical equivalent. Finally, after the fire had gotten beyond control, the principal of the school guaranteed the fire chief the \$50 and the one remaining fire truck went into action. But it was too late.

Jim Crow Filling Stations

The attention of The Richmond Planet has been called to the fact that a number of filling stations in the city are openly discriminating against Negro patrons. This is particularly true of those stations which sell sandwiches, barbieque and soft drinks and advertise curb service. In a number of these stations white patrons are served like people, and Negro patrons are handed a package and told "cash and carry." There are too many filling stations which value the patronage of all of their customers, regardless of race, and make no distinction whatever for Negroes to stultify themselves by spending their money with these Jim Crow stations. The Planet is investigating the stations in and around Richmond and will publish a list of these Jim Crow stations as rapidly as the facts are ascertained.

We repeat, the best way to fight this Jim Crow foolishness is to make it costly to those persons who persist in the practice. Filling stations make good prey, as there are such a multiplicity of them and most of them are scrambling for their existence.

Politicians Fiddle While A City Suburb Burns

CONCERNING fire protection for citizens living on the outskirts of the city of Suffolk. If a house is on fire the city fire department will respond to an alarm and will undertake to extinguish the fire upon receipt of

\$50. 12-16-33

Within recent months six buildings, aggregating a loss estimated at thousands of dollars, have burned down because the owners were unable to meet the terms of their fire department, acting under official orders.

Last Saturday morning the main building of Nansemond Institute was destroyed by fire, with a loss estimated at \$35,000. When the fire was discovered three pieces of fire fighting apparatus responded, stopping at the nearest alarm box to the city limits. When it was discovered that the fire was outside the city limits, two of the fire trucks were sent back to headquarters. One remained to await developments under the existing terms—\$50 down or its practical equivalent. Finally, after the fire had gotten beyond control, the principal of the school guaranteed the fire chief the \$50 and the one remaining fire truck went into action. But it was too late.

viding fire protection to the suburbs.

The residents of the suburbs that have been so disastrously affected by this lack of cooperation meeting the C. O. D. terms of their humane government on the part of Suffolk and Nansemond county are Negroes. Their loss of valuable property under such peculiar circumstances emphasizes the ruthlessness of segregation as practiced in many parts of the South. Negroes are forced by social conditions to develop residential sections in areas which are usually gerrymandered when cities outline or extend their corporate limits. This is done for the specific purpose of relieving the city of the responsibility of providing water, lights, sewage, street improvements, and fire protection to these Negro property owners.

For that reason and that reason alone, Oakwood, Lincoln Park, and some other colored sub-divisions were "left in the county" several years ago when Norfolk extended its corporate limits and took in Ocean View, Willoughby, and all the other territory surrounding the above named Negro sections. For years destroyed by fire, people made Huntersville, Barbourville, and homeless, and educational institutions contiguous territory suffered the same form of discrimination.

The background of all this is the same form of discrimination. Suffolk fire department itself is not to blame. When the fire chief, or officer in charge of that Suffolk fire fighting unit stood by waiting for permission to put out the fire, no doubt his heart within him burned and his human sympathies were outraged.

No blame rests upon the men who compose the Suffolk fire department. The blame lies somewhere in an amazing governmental policy under which the city of Suffolk exacts by ordinance a fee of \$50 for each call before the fire department is allowed to respond to alarms outside the city limits. The ordinance was passed after the city of Suffolk and Nansemond County's board of supervisors could not agree upon an arrangement satisfactory to the city for providing fire protection to the suburbs.

By that sort of manipulation the city evades its responsibility for providing public works. But the city merchants, real estate operators, and every other kind of business in the city feed upon the residents of these municipally ostracized areas. They spend all of their money in the city. They put all of their savings in the city banks. They are an asset to the city, but they are in no sense a liability.

Recent developments at Suffolk have merely served to accentuate this condition. Suffolk is merely one offender among hundreds of other cities. The whole ugly business serves to bring out in the open one of the heart-rending conditions which surround Negro life, and

which are due to political discriminations, some of which make our state, county, and municipal governments appear devoid of conscience.

CHIEF OF POLICE ORDERS 'NIGGERS' OUT; WHITES IN

Defendant In Case Has Mayor Put On The Witness Stand

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St

RICHMOND, Va. — Negroes hand to witness the trial of Thomas H. Stone, white, former Methodist minister and present acting head of the local Unemployed Council, were driven from Police Court here last week by policemen acting under orders of Chief R. B. Jordan.

A large number of whites were present, but when the case was called Chief Jordan told officers "You will have to get that gang of niggers' out of here. Get all those niggers' outside of the city hall."

White spectators remained in the courtroom throughout the trial. After the Negroes were driven out, they congregated in the vestibules until the hearing was concluded.

Two colored witnesses later brought back into the courtroom Stone, who was permitted to go after them. One of the witnesses sought was not found, but the defense agreed to a substitute. Although Judge Haddon requested all persons not connected with the case to retire from the courtroom, he did not issue an order directed mainly at Negroes.

"Throw Him Out!" Stone is the present acting head of the Unemployed Council in the absence of the organizer, Abe Tomkin, also white. The charges grew out of Stone's leading a delegation into the City Hall to protest against alleged police brutality. He charged police with having thrown him bodily out of the city hall annex.

In the office of the mayor, the mayor allegedly ordered Stone, the spokesman for a delegation, thrown out by the "scruff of the neck and the seat of the pants." Others in the delegation moved out when ordered by the mayor, but Stone informed the mayor that he was standing on his constitutional rights. He offered no resistance, however, when taken by the arm and led from the room by officers.

Puts Mayor on Stand

At the trial in police court, Stone,

conducting his own defense, admitted the fact that these delegations dressed Negro witnesses in his case as "Mr." He requested that the mayor be placed upon the witness stand, as he wished to examine him. The mayor asked Judge Hatton: "Must I?" The judge answered the affirmative. Mayor Bright took the stand, but there was anger in his snapping and flashing eyes.

It was brought out in Stone's examination that the mayor requested him to leave his office in an ungentlemanly manner. The mayor admitted that he refused to hear the petitioner and told him that "it would never be convenient for the mayor to see a delegation from the council."

Placing the Chief of Police Jordan on the stand, Stone questioned him in regard to the handling of the delegation at the annex. Chief Jordan denied any brutality. Captain A. S. Wright, head of the detective force, called to the stand, admitted that he had asked Stone in an elevator if he was the author of "those wisecracks I had read in the newspapers" and told him if he was to just make one of them now and he would knock his mouth off.

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He categorically refused to waive that right.

Fined \$10, Appeals Judge Haddon fined him \$10. Stone immediately noted an appeal and was bonded for his appearance in Hustings Court in January.

Stone played the part of a gentleman in court. Hostility on the part of police and the mayor to the delegations that have been lead to the City Hall and the Relief Bureau of the city, seems to have grown out

GLASSFORD CAMP HAS NO PLACE FOR NEGROES

Virginia Segregation Law Pointed Out as Reason for Non-Admittance

"Camp America," a camp to be established by Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, near Leesburg, Va., where the unemployed and transient youth of the nation can be taught useful occupations, will have no Negroes, as only young white men are being admitted.

The Tribune tried to reach Gen. Glassford at his home in Cambridge Place, but because of his reported illness could not see him before going to press Thursday. In the meantime, Charles Wood, an assistant to the General and publicity representative for the project, informed a Tribune reporter that the admittance of colored youths had been taken into consideration in the matter, but under the laws of Virginia intermingling of the races would not be possible. The camp project is just at the beginning, and there are not enough funds available for the setting up of a separate camp. Woods pointed out that the Leesburg camp of about 1,500 acres was to have been a project as near Washington as possible. No tracts suitable were found in Maryland.

It is the plan, however, to open camps in other cities through Federal funds which are to be made possible through the Wagner-Costigan relief bill, Woods stated. This present camp, which will open about April 1, is merely a demonstration project.

Gen. Glassford in a press announcement several days ago stated that the camp cost \$45,000 and would be operated by the American Industrial Training Association, of which he is organizer. Financial backing is expected through private gifts and donations as the project is a private undertaking.

FORCED TO SACRIFICE THEIR EDUCATION



Above is a group of 75 or 80 Berwyn school children, who are being taught by their parents. They, together with 200 other children of Easttown and Tredyffrin Townships, have been kept out of segregated schools set aside for them by the school boards. Their parents have been fighting since last June for the right to send them to the new \$250,000 school building in Berwyn, which as taxpayers, they helped to pay for.

The case is still in the hands of the Attorney General of the State, William A. Schnader, but Raymond Pace Alexander, counsel for the parents, has stated that Schnader will hand down a ruling in the next week or ten days. A month ago Deputy Attorney General Arnold heard the case of the parents at a hearing in Harrisburg. Schnader has since heard the school board's side of the case.

—Tribune Staff Photo.

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—Tribune Staff Photo.

David Meade White Blasphemy Richmond Police's Brutal Handling of Women

David Meade White, outstanding member of the Richmond bar, delivered a broadside against Virginia "justice" in the police court on last Friday morning. Mr. White appeared as defense counsel for three Negroes charged by two officers of the "purity squad," Frayser and Neal with storing home brew. Nine bottles of the brew were found in the home of the defendants, and the evidence showed that the officers in making the spectacular raid had broken down the door to the house and knocked one of the defendants unconscious with a blackjack. The revolting circumstances attending the arrest provoked the following comment from the noted attorney:

"It is cases like this that make understandable the action of a Massachusetts judge who refused to extradite a Negro for trial in Virginia."

Sent to Grand Jury

The cases were sent on to the grand jury by Justice T. Gray Haddon after the justice had expressed the opinion that he did not believe the testimony of the three defendants as to the ownership of the home brew, and asserted that he has nothing to do with how arrests are made.

A Peculiar Attitude

Much comment has been heard pertaining to the statement of the justice that he has nothing to do with how arrests are made, and instances are cited where Justice Haddon has assumed the same attitude when evidence has been submitted to him proving unprovoked brutality on the part of arresting officers. The case of Mrs. Julia Proctor of South Richmond was recalled, when the justice sided with the police officers and fined the young woman, who was a visitor in the city, although witness testified that she had been ruthlessly pulled from an automobile and dragged through the streets for a distance of a city block by four police officers. A white female witness testified in this case that the young woman's clothes were torn from her and that she had intervened in behalf of Mrs. Proctor and requested the officers to handle her less roughly. In this case the justice also maintained that he had nothing to do with how the arrest was made and spoke in praise of the arresting officer.

Neal and Frayser Rough

Officers Frayser and Neal are members of the notorious "purity squad" which rides over town, and particularly in the Negro sections of

the city, in a high-power city-owned and operated automobile, and has no other assignment except to ferret out and arrest half-pinters, home-brewers, small bootleggers, crap and skin players. Both of the officers have a reputation of being hard boiled. It is said that their language during a raid is not at all chaste and that they are not at all sparing with the use of their weapons. It is, therefore, not surprising that they are reported as having commented that they did not care whether or not they struck the woman, since they are insensible to blood, pain and cruelty, and it doesn't matter whether the victim is man, woman or child, providing it is a member of the despised Negro race.

No Remedy

Negroes as a rule have no remedy against police brutality, and there is no record of a policeman being disciplined or punished for any treatment accorded a Negro. An aged Negro was killed by a member of this "purity squad" in 1928, and the officer is still on the force, although it was proved during a hearing in the Hustings Court that the old man had committed no offense and was begging for his life when the officer fired the fatal shot. A park policeman in Monroe Park grossly insulted two respectable colored women, and when charges were preferred against him the superintendent of parks and playgrounds positively refused to order a hearing. Last March during the Monroe Park demonstration a woman was kicked in the stomach by a police officer and sent to the hospital. These are a few of the instances in which Negroes have suffered at the hands of the police with absolutely no remedy afforded.

Prohibition enforcement in this city is a grim contradiction and one is at a loss to account for the zealousness of the "purity squad" in running down small offenders. While the squad was beating up a woman and breaking down doors to capture nine bottles of home brew, permits were being issued in this city to sell a carload of real beer, and the city attorney ruled that the city had a right to tax the sales. It is also a well-known fact that liquor is served in abundance at many of the fashionable parties in the city without any molestation from the alert squad. It is also recalled that 300 quarts of whiskey, 22 of which were mysteriously lost, were transported through the city last July for use during the Confederate Reunion, under police protection and upon the order of Attorney General Saunders, who under the law is the chief enforcement of-

licer, all of which makes interesting reading during these days while Virginia "justice" is under debate.

The Sanctity of The Home And Incompetent Police

One of the chief irritations in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, and state laws to support it, has been the disregard of purely private and personal sanctities. The search and seizure provisions have at times been carried to extremes that provoked the keenest resentment, especially in connection with the search of private residences.

Violations and evasions of the federal and state prohibition laws have taken the form of aggravating evasions, of course. Any laws which propose to regulate personal appetites and habits as to beverages, or stimulants, will unquestionably provoke all sorts of violations and require, of course, unusual methods of enforcement. But the methods for enforcing prohibition sometimes run to absurdities, if not to atrocities. Such was the experience of one Norfolk home last week.

When a police officer in search of liquor invades a home, and finds the woman of the house in the bath, undressed, enters that room over her warning and protest, he is carrying the law to indecent extremes. The home no longer has any sanctities when this can be done, and when an officer is upheld for so doing. All that the invading officers found in the home was a pitcher which they said had the odor of liquor. This pitcher was brought into Police Court, and upon the strength of the officer's testimony—and, upon the advice of the defense lawyer—the head of the house was fined \$25. That is, we submit, enforcing prohibition with a vengeance.

For incompetent and dangerous policemen, Portsmouth has a prize in Officer L. C. Cotton. We submit in all earnestness that when a police officer mauls a handcuffed man in the face in a police station, he is both incompetent and dangerous. It is gratifying that Police Justice Cuthrell, after hearing the testimony in the case, gave the officer a reminder of his gross indiscretion and inferentially gave the police department of Portsmouth a reminder of the officer's incompetence by imposing upon Mr. Cotton a fine of

\$10. This incident also grew out of a suspected violation of the sacred prohibition law, the rather amazing details of which were related in last week's issue of the JOURNAL AND GUIDE.

Virginia "Justice"

Will some of the staunch defenders of Virginia "justice" take issue with David Meade White upon the basis of the statement he is reported to have made in the police court on Friday? Mr. White was quoted as follows: "It is cases like this that make understandable the action of a Massachusetts judge who refused to extradite a Negro for trial in Virginia."

Mr. White might have added and truthfully so, that this so-called purity squad has been more lawless than most of the persons it has haled into court. If there was ever a more brutal, high-handed, law-defying and arrogant group of men clothed with authority than this squad, then they must have been enlisted with the Russian Cossacks or have been members of a Georgia lynch party. The appellation given these gentlemen of leisure, who ride over the city at the expense of the public, beating up women and destroying property, is a misnomer. They might be more properly styled the "impurity squad" in view of the manner in which they have defiled justice and decency in their wild exploits.

Is it a wonder that their chief feels the need of fifty additional cops since it is the policy of this department to provide for squads of joyriders like unto his famous beer and corn brigade?

Another striking example of Virginia "justice" is the reported statement of Justice Haddon that he has nothing to do with how arrests are made, and this in view of the confessed brutality of officers making arrests. Another occasion on which Justice Haddon has shown his indifference to the conduct of police officers was in the case of Mrs. Julia Proctor during the Christmas holiday of 1931. Although the evidence showed that police officers had dragged Mrs. Proctor through the streets for a full city block, tearing and disarranging her clothing, the justice without a single word of censure for the officers, promptly fined the young woman solely on the testimony of the officers guilty of this brutality.

Submitting the statement of Mr. White at

face value, The Planet without further comment suggests that its readers clip the account of this latest episode showing the operation of justice to Negroes in Virginia and send the clippings to Boston, Mass., and to Washington, D. C., where they may prove of interest to the persons now debating "justice" in Virginia. Justice Haddon's indifference